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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

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GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ETHNOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY. — Beginning with 1902, the *Arch. Anz.* will publish brief notices of the proceedings of the Berlin Anthropological Society, so far at least as they deal with Greek and Roman matters. The addresses at the February meeting were on discoveries in Albania (Gradiki, Kruja, Durazzo), and on the Macedonian tumuli, of which the cone-shaped ones are supposed to be tombs, the flat ones, remains of habitations. The pottery in both kinds is the same. (*Arch. Anz.* 1902, pp. 108-109.)

ZEALAND. — **A Bronze Chariot.** — An archaeological discovery of great interest was made a few days ago in a bog in the northern part of Zealand, Denmark. It consists of a well-preserved bronze chariot for votive purposes, with the figure of a horse about 10 inches long in front, and showing an image of the sun of about the same measurement, and inlaid with gold on the one side, placed just behind the bronze horse. The rich spiral ornaments, which cover both sides of the sun image, seem to indicate a very early date for the find. (*Athen.* October 4, 1902.)

NECROLOGY. — **Alexandre Louis Joseph Bertrand.** — The death of the archaeologist A. L. J. Bertrand occurred December 8, 1902. He was born in Paris, June 21, 1820, and was educated at the École d'Athènes. In 1862 he was appointed *conservateur* of the Museum of Saint-Germain-en-

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor FOWLER, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Professor HARRY E. BURTON, Professor JAMES C. EGBERT, JR., Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Dr. GEORGE N. OLCOTT, Professor JAMES M. PATON, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND. In Professor FOWLER's absence, these departments are conducted by Professor PATON.

No attempt is made to include in the present number of the JOURNAL material published after December 31, 1902.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 145, 146.

Laye, and filled that office at the time of his death. Since 1882 he has been professor of Archaeology at the École du Louvre. His first book, consisting of studies in the mythology and archaeology of Greece, was published in 1858. He frequently contributed to the *Revue Archéologique*. He was elected member of the Institute in 1881. (*Athen*. December 13, 1902.) He is succeeded as *conservateur* of the museum by Solomon Reinach.

E. L. Dümmler.—The death of E. L. Dümmler took place at Berlin, September 11, 1902, in his seventy-third year. His great reputation was due chiefly to his editorship of the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* and the *Poetae Latini Aevi Carolini* and to his great work, *Geschichte des Ostfränkischen Reichs*. (*C.R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, p. 495.)

Auguste Dutuit.—The death of Auguste Dutuit, at the age of ninety years, took place at Rouen, July 11, 1902. He had been a collector of works of art since 1832. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1902, p. 212; *Gaz. B.-A.* XXVIII, 1902, pp. 441 ff.) The conditions under which his collection was left to the city of Paris and a brief description of the collection are given in *Chron. d. Arts*, p. 215, and an enthusiastic tribute to his taste and patriotism by GEORGES CAIN is in *Gaz. B.-A.* pp. 441-448 (2 pls.; 5 figs.).

Stanislao Frascchetti.—We have to record the death of Stanislao Frascchetti, on April 9, 1902, at the early age of twenty-seven. Frascchetti's most notable work was a volume on Bernini. His other writings, chiefly upon Italian sculpture, have been published in *L'Arte* and other Italian journals. (*L'Arte*, 1902, pp. 135-136.)

Felix Hettner.—The death of Felix Hettner at a comparatively early age, on October 12, 1902, is a heavy blow to the cause of Roman art and archaeology on the Rhine. Hettner was a pupil of Usener and Bücheler at Bonn. For more than twenty years he has been director of the Provincial Museum at Trier, and though he has written no large book, he has done work of far more than provincial importance. His museum has grown under his hand to be one of the best, also one of the best-catalogued, in Germany. The *Westdeutsche Zeitschrift*, which he and Lamprecht founded in 1882, has maintained throughout a leading place among German archaeological periodicals, and has contained many excellent articles by himself. Latterly he has been one of the three directors of the Limes Commission, and has been active in editing the results of excavations in the handsome quarto series devoted to the purpose. (*Athen*. October 25, 1902; *R. Arch.* XLI, p. 423.)

Eduard Hula.—Eduard Hula, secretary of the Austrian Archaeological Institute, died September 26, 1902, the day after he reached his fortieth year. He was known as a thorough and able scholar, and was one of Bendorff's most efficient assistants in preparing the forthcoming *Corpus* of Greek inscriptions from Asia Minor. (*Jh. Oesterr. Arch.* I. V, 1902, p. 179; *R. Arch.* XLI, p. 423.)

Eugène Müntz.—The death of Eugène Müntz, "Vice-Président de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres, Bibliothécaire de l'École des Beaux-Arts, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur," etc., is a serious loss to the ranks of those who represent in France art-historical studies of the graver sort. The work by which he first became widely known was his *Vie de Raphaël*, the publication of which was followed up by *L'Histoire de l'Art pendant la Renaissance*, *Les Précurseurs de la Renaissance*, *Léonard da Vinci*, and various other volumes of almost equal importance, one of the last being

his *Pétrarque*, which he prepared with the aid of the Prince d'Essling. His death occurred October 30, 1902, at the age of fifty-seven. (*Athen.* Nov. 8, 1902; *R. Arch.* XLI, p. 422.)

EGYPT

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND. — **Archaeological Report.** — The *Archaeological Report* for 1901-02 of the Egypt Exploration Fund contains, as usual, a classified bibliography of all branches of Egyptology, including papyri and Coptic antiquities, for the year. Investigations at the temple of Sety (*Abydos*) have been made by A. ST. G. CAULFIELD, illustrated by L. CHRISTIE, and published by Quaritch (pp. 16-17). The excavations at **Psêt Khallaf** and **Reqaqnah** are described by J. GARSTANG (pp. 18-20; reprint from *Man*, May, 1902). GRENFELL and HUNT (pp. 2-5) record the discovery of many papyri in the **Fayûm** and at **El Hibeh**. In the *Nation*, November 27, 1902, LOUIS DYER gives a report of the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Egypt Exploration Fund, held in London, November 7.

Professor W. W. Goodwin, of Harvard University, is now Chairman for the Fund in the United States.

ABUSIR. — **The Temple of Ne-woser-re.** — The fourteenth number of the *Mitteilungen* of the German Orient Gesellschaft describes (with numerous illustrations and five plans) the discoveries at the temple of Ne-woser-re, not far from Cairo. At the end of the way approaching the temple was a paved court with storerooms at each side. Next came a rectangular open court with sixteen monolithic granite columns with clustered shafts (bundles of papyrus), the earliest specimens of their kind (about 2500 B.C.). Behind this was a passage, in which was a niche, probably to receive the great lion found in the court of columns. Many reliefs of excellent workmanship were found. About the temple were many graves of the date of the temple, also of the Middle Empire (about 2100 B.C.) and of later times. After 700 B.C. the Greeks of Abusir buried their dead in the Egyptian manner, but their sarcophagi were ornamented in Greek style, and the objects deposited were Greek. Near the grave of a Greek who used a second-hand Egyptian sarcophagus was found the manuscript of the *Persians* by Timotheus. (*Berl. Phil. W.* November 22, 1902. Cf. *Berl. Phil. W.* October 4, 1902; *Am. J. Arch.* 1902, p. 346.)

ABYDOS. — **A Foundation Deposit Inscription.** — In *J.H.S.* XXII, 1902, p. 377, W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE publishes a Greek dedication to Sarapis Osiris by a tax-collector Dioscorus, rudely cut on five sides of a rectangular block found at Abydos in the ruins of a building of Ptolemy IV Philopator. The stone, originally gilded, is probably a foundation deposit.

BAOUIT. — **Coptic Art.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, pp. 95 f., is a brief description of a Coptic monastery with much sculpture, friezes, capitals, a carved wooden door, many paintings, etc. The ornamentation shows many Arabic motives. Two scenes represented are (1) St. George destroying a demon represented as a woman and named Alabasria, and (2) a stag surrounded by serpents. The remains were discovered by Mr. Jean Clédât at Baouit, and form the most important monument of Coptic art. *Ibid.* pp. 525-546 (4 pls.) is a much more elaborate description by JEAN CLÉDAT. Two churches and more than thirty chapels have been investigated. The place was a monastery and also a cemetery. The buildings date from the fifth to

the twelfth century after Christ. The style of the very numerous religious paintings is Byzantine in its chief features. Among the works of sculpture is, besides the St. George mentioned above, a relief representing Jonah and the whale. Many more chapels and graves remain to be investigated.

BENI HASSAN.—*Continued Explorations.*—Concession has been granted to a universities and private syndicate to make scientific exploration of the site of Beni Hassan, already well known for its rock tombs and early architectural features. The University museums of Oxford, Cambridge, and Liverpool are definitely associated with the work, which is further supported by the patrons of the fund which last season examined the Old Kingdom sites of Bêt Khallâf and Reqâqnah. The Director of the Society of Antiquaries is again treasurer, and the excavations are being made, as before, by Mr. John Garstang. The preliminary results point to an extensive necropolis of the early Middle Empire. (*Athen.* December 20, 1902.)

GHÔRAN AND NAHAS.—*Tombs and a Temple.*—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, pp. 346-359, PIERRE JOUQUET gives a report of two years' investigations in the cemeteries of Medinet-Ghôran and Medinet-el-Nahas, in the Fayûm. At Ghôran many papyri were found. A full report of these is to appear in *B.C.H.* XXV, 1901, pp. 379 ff.

The present report is chiefly occupied with discoveries at Medinet-el-Nahas. In the cemetery for men numerous papyri were found, but none of literary importance. In the cemetery for crocodiles one tomb was full of mummies of cats. A papyrus containing a list of members of a religious association and some rules for their conduct came to light in this necropolis. A temple was discovered which resembles in many respects other Graeco-Roman temples of the Fayûm. The propylon, a small chapel, and the pronaos are of stone, the rest of crude brick. Two inscriptions fix the date of the propylon under Ptolemy Euergetes and give the name of the god, Heron, to whom the temple was dedicated. In Roman times the temple was sacred to Sarapis and associated deities, *συννάοις θεοῖς*. These latter appear to be the Dioscuri-Cabiri. Interesting frescoes of Roman date represent these and other deities and scenes of worship.

TEBTUNIS.—*The First Volume of Papyri.*—The first volume of the Tebtunis papyri contains few documents of literary interest. Two of these, of about 100 B.C., are fragments of an anthology; one, of the early first century B.C., contains epigrams, and a fourth, of the late second century B.C., is a fragment of the second book of the *Iliad*. Of these the most interesting is a fragment of verse containing part of a conversation between Helen and Menelaus. Helen upbraids Menelaus for being about to desert her. The time is after the Trojan War. This is a new feature of the myth. The non-literary papyri are rich in information concerning the internal history of Egypt under the later Ptolemies. The bulk of the collection falls within the period from 120 to 90 B.C. These papyri were found in the winter of 1899-1900 at Ümm el Baragât (the ancient Tebtunis) in the Fayûm, where they were used as wrappings and stuffings for the mummies of crocodiles. Earlier papyri, from human mummies, and later papyri, from the ruins of the town, will be published in later volumes. [*The Tebtunis Papyri*, Part I, edited by Bernard P. Grenfell, Arthur S. Hunt, and J. Gilbert Smyly. London, 1902, Henry Frowde; New York, the Oxford University Press. xix,

674 pp.; 9 pls. 8vo. University of California Publications, Graeco-Roman Archaeology, Vol. I; also Annual Volume of the Graeco-Roman Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund for 1900-01 and 1901-02.]

PERSIA

SUSA. — **A Greek Votive Offering.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, p. 97, a bronze knucklebone found by J. de Morgan at Susa is briefly described. It has a Greek dedication in Milesian characters. It is dedicated to Apollo, and comes no doubt from the temple at Didyma, which was, according to Herodotus, burnt by Darius in 494 B.C. The discovery of this offering at Susa shows that Herodotus is right in saying that the temple was destroyed by Darius and the plunder carried to Susa. Strabo and Pausanias say Xerxes burned the temple in 479 and carried the plunder to Ecbatana.

De Morgan's Excavations. — In *Records of the Past*, I, 1902, pp. 231-245 (2 figs.), is an account by J. DE MORGAN of his work in Persia. The article is a good résumé of the results achieved, but contains no new information.

BABYLONIA

BABYLON. — **The German Excavations.** — In *Berl. Phil. W.* October 4, 1902, is a summary of the fourth *Jahresbericht* and the twelfth *Mitteilungen* of the German Orient-Gesellschaft. The excavators have studied the plan of the city of Babylon. In building his palace Nebuchadnezzar's idea was to raise the entire level in connection with the raising of the processional street. The palace contained a vast number of rooms arranged about court-yards. The main hall, at the south of the main court, had a niche in its south wall and three doors in its north front. Here were brick ornaments in the wall presenting the appearance of a colonnade with volute capitals. In no Babylonian palace yet discovered is there any place for a real colonnade. Columns were, of course, well known to the Babylonians, but they did not use them. The temple "Ezida" is being excavated. Its ornamentation is in great part preserved. A piece of wall has a row of beasts in unglazed brick, and upon this is a later wall with rows of ornaments and animals in glazed tiles. The temple is surrounded by many connecting rooms. Many inscribed tablets have been found. At Borsippa (Birs-Nimrud) tentative excavations have been made. They promise good results.

The thirteenth number of the *Mitteilungen* describes further discoveries of the glazed tile ornamentation of the throne hall of Nebuchadnezzar. It is accompanied by a colored plate and drawings. The latter represent a bull and a fabulous creature compounded of parts of a bird of prey, a panther, a scorpion, a snake, a goat, and other animals. These creatures ornamented the wall by the door of the temple of Nana, near the palace of Nebuchadnezzar. (*Berl. Phil. W.* November 22, 1902.)

FARA. — **An Early Babylonian Site.** — At Fara, about three days' journey southward from Babylon, the German Orient-Gesellschaft began excavations in June, 1902. The objects found, stone knives, objects deposited in graves, and clay tablets with very early Babylonian writing, together with the absence of later objects, seem to show that the settlement was deserted in early times. (*Berl. Phil. W.* November 22, 1902, from No. XIII of the *Mitteilungen* of the Orient-Gesellschaft.)

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

INSCRIPTIONS FROM EAST OF THE JORDAN.—In the *Mittheilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palaestina-Vereins*, 1901, pp. 17–19, CHR. ROHRER publishes eleven inscriptions from the eastern Jordan-country. Two are short Latin epitaphs, the others Greek, votive or funerary or so fragmentary that their contents is not clear. One, from near Dscherasch, mentions a temple of Zeus ἐπικάρπιος.

BEERSHEBA.—**A Byzantine Inscription.**—At the meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, July 4, 1902, CLERMONT-GANNEAU discussed an inscription found at Beersheba by the Palestine Exploration Fund. It belonged to an imperial edict relating to the payment of revenues. It contains many names of places, and gives important information on the geography and the administration of Palestine. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, p. 414.)

BEIT-DJEBRÎN.—**Macedo-Sidonian Tombs.**—At Beit-Djebirin, near Tell Sandahannah, the site of the Macedonian town Marisa, two tomb-chambers have been discovered. A complete publication by Peters and Thiersch is to be prepared. The walls of the chambers are painted. In one are many real and fabulous animals, in the other a colonnade crowned with garlands. On one side in this chamber a soldier is represented playing the flute and followed by a female harpist. On the other side are remains of another scene, probably a priest pouring a libation upon the head of a bull. At the entrance of the first chamber are two cocks and some much defaced human figures. Inscriptions give Greek and Sidonian names. One mentions Ἀπολλοφάνης Σεσμαίου ἀρχῆς τῶν ἐν Μαρίσῃ Σιδωνίων. The dates are given apparently by the Seleucid era, and later by a Pompeian era. (FATHER LAGRANGE, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, pp. 497–505. Cf. *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, pp. 89–91.)

GEZER.—**Excavations by the Palestine Exploration Fund.**—In *Athen.* October 4, 1902, R. A. STEWART MACALISTER gives a brief report of his first three months' excavations at Tell-ej-Jezari, the ancient Gezer. Four different occupations are revealed, the first neolithic, the other three of the Bronze Age. The walls of the three upper settlements have been identified. Two burial caves have been found. One of these was apparently excavated by the neolithic inhabitants as a crematorium, and many burnt human bones were found in it. Later it was used by people who did not practise cremation. The burnt bones are found to have belonged to a non-Semitic race, the others to Semites. In the second cave, which was originally a cistern, were found fifteen bodies, and the finest collection of bronze weapons yet found in Palestine. A large rectangular bath has been found, and a magnificent megalithic structure, apparently a temple at which human sacrifices were offered, was in process of excavation when the report was written. So far no datable objects have been found except scarabs and jar-handles impressed with the devices of scarabs. These belong to the Middle Kingdom, — about 2000 B.C. An earlier report, but in some respects more detailed, is in the *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exposition Fund, October, 1902.

JERUSALEM.—**Inscriptions.**—In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, p. 154, is a report from FATHER GERMER-DURAND recording the discovery of new blocks of the conduit called "canal de Salomon" with the inscriptions (*centuria*) Pomponi, (*centuria*) Severi, (*centuria*) Vitalis, and (*centuria*) Anton (?).

KAB ELIAS. — Rock Sculptures. — In *S. S. Times*, October 18, 1902, Mrs. GHOSN-EL-HOWIE describes a rock-cut relief near Kab Elias, in Syria. A bull is clearly represented, and closer examination reveals a cow also. The writer believes that these figures are those of the great god and goddess of the Hittites. Under the tail of the bull there seems to be a lion or lioness. At a distance of more than a mile from the bull there is a second relief representing a draped and helmeted female figure. This may be Amurru, the wife of the god Hadad Rimmon.

PETRA. — A Place of Sacrifice. — In the *Mittheilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palaestina-Vereins*, 1901, pp. 21–32 (13 figs.), GEORGE L. ROBINSON describes a sacred place on the top of a hill at Petra, which he thinks was the most important sanctuary of Edom. It is approached by steps cut in the rock. Two pyramidal “Masseben” or “Malsteine” are also cut from the native rock. The hill is crowned by a tower of Roman or Nabataean origin. A court 47×20 feet in size is cut smooth, and to the north of this is a shallow cutting about $28 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ feet in dimensions. Most remarkable is a rectangular altar, 9×6 feet in size and 34 inches high, to the top of which four steps lead. A smaller round altar, a hollow resembling a grave, and a small pond or cistern are the remaining features of this remarkable rock-cut sanctuary. (Cf. *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, p. 84.)

TAANACH. — A Canaanite Burg. — In the *Mittheilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palaestina-Vereins*, 1902, pp. 13–16, Dr. SELLIN gives a brief account of his excavations at Taanach (Ta'annek), a day's journey from Joppa. He has found a Canaanite castle which he dates as early as about 2000 B.C. It contained various images, altars, etc. Eight or ten columns of sacrifice, an Israelite necropolis, and an Israelite place of worship are the most important features of the discoveries. Later buildings afterward stood on the site. (Cf. *Biblia*, October, 1902, pp. 216–217.)

ASIA MINOR

THE PLAIN OF THE CAÏSTER. — Inscriptions. — In the *Revue des Études Anciennes*, IV, 1902, pp. 258–266, A. FONTRIER publishes eighteen Greek inscriptions from various places in the plain of the CaÏster. All are of late date, and for the most part sepulchral or votive. Two are in Latin as well as in Greek. One of these, from Kutchuk Katefkhes, reads *Imp. C[æ]sar | [Augu]stus | [fines] Dianae | [resti]tuit*.

COS. — The Temple of Asclepius. — Rudolf Herzog is proceeding with the excavation of the Asklepium at Cos. The temple itself has been laid bare, and enough has been found to make its restoration possible, with the exception of the pediments. No traces of pediment-sculptures have come to light. No fragments of the colossal statue of the god have been found, but only several fragments of his snake. The much longer and more difficult task of excavating the temple precincts is in progress. It will not be possible to continue the work for long this year owing to the rains. Indeed, it will require, probably, several campaigns. (W. R. PATON, *Athen.* November 29, 1902.) The temple was 30 m. long by 17 m. wide, and at a later period was the site of a Christian church. (B. *Berl. Phil. W.* December 27, 1902.)

CYZICUS. — A Prytany List. — In *Athen. Mith.* XXVI (1901), pp. 121–125, Th. WIEGAND publishes another prytany list from Cyzicus. It is of

the eleventh year of the hipparch Chaireas, who, as is known from lists of his seventh and eighth years, was in office during the reign of Hadrian. The inscription shows the two later tribes, *Σεβαστεῖς* and *Ιουλεῖς*, which probably contained the *cives Romani*, holding the prytany in common, and we know from other inscriptions that it was customary for the six earlier tribes to serve in pairs.

EPHESUS. — **The Austrian Excavations.** — In *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.* V, 1902, col. 53–66 (7 figs.), a report by R. HEBERDEY is reprinted from the *Anzeiger der phil.-hist. Classe der k. Akademie d. Wissenschaften in Wien*, March 5, 1902, No. VII. The streets of ancient Ephesus and the theatre have been investigated. A long street with colonnades is shown by an inscription to have been named from the emperor Arcadius (395–408 A.D.). Arrangements were made to light it with lamps. A second street crossed this, and a third street, also with colonnades, ran parallel to it. An inscription has shown that the real name of the so-called large gymnasium was *Thermae Constantinianae*. Between the atrium of the *thermae* and the *Arcadiane* (street of Arcadius) was an open court with colonnades on three sides. From the street it was entered by three doors. Opposite the central door was a semicircular *exedra* in the street colonnade. The open court was paved with mosaic, and fragments of colossal reliefs were found in it. The sides extending from the street to the *thermae* were curved. The court measured 40 m. by 37 m. The theatre was found to have been much altered in Roman times. A detailed publication of its remains is soon to appear. A relief found near the theatre represents the upper part of the Polyclitan Amazon. This, and some fine fragments of Ionic architecture, appear to have belonged to an altar. Of the inscriptions found, only two are published: one giving a list of names, the other recording a dedication by P. Rutilius Bassus Iunianus, whose father was clerk in 120 A.D.

The Boy with a Duck. — The more important “finds” made by the Austrian archaeologists in Ephesus are temporarily lodged for exhibition in the “Tempel” of the Vienna Volksgarten. The latest of these is a rediscovered masterpiece of Greek sculpture which originally stood in the splendid market-place of Ephesus. It represents a boy of two or three years old, sitting upon the ground and holding a duck with his left hand, and is supposed to have been a companion work to the ‘Boy with the Goose,’ by the sculptor Boëthus of Chalcedon, which was praised by Cicero and Pliny, but is only known through later copies. (*Athen.* October 18, 1902.)

ERESUS. — **Ritual Rules.** — In *Cl. R.* 1902, pp. 290 f., W. R. PATON publishes an inscription from Eresus, not earlier than the second century B.C., containing rules about entering a sacred precinct and a temple. Some of the rules define the period of impurity after childbirth, others forbid the wearing of shoes in the temple, the carrying of iron, etc.

LYCAONIA. — **Inscriptions.** — In Part II of ‘A First Report of a Journey in Pisidia, Lycaonia and Pamphylia,’ *J.H.S.* XXII, 1902, pp. 339–376, H. S. CRONIN publishes 149 grave inscriptions from Iconium and the vicinity, some new, others newly copied, and suggests emendations in a number previously published by himself, by Sterrett, and others. They are of Roman and Byzantine times, and one, of an exiled Moldavian king, as late as the sixteenth century. A new name, *ὠνανγαμόης*, is to be compared with the previously known *ὠνανγίδισσιν*. There is evidence of the very early spread

of Christianity, the first real Greek influence, in this region, and some questions of early church usage are raised. The site of Savatra seems to be fixed in a now deserted mass of ruins.

MILETUS. — The Excavations. — The excavations at Miletus were begun again in October by Dr. Wiegand as director, with the assistance of the architect, H. Knackfuss, and Dr. W. Kolbe. A market-place of immense size has been discovered on the south of the Bouleuterion, the assembly-place of the Council. A smaller *agora* was discovered some time ago on the northern side of the same building. The recently found market is bordered by a colonnade with double rows of marble columns, 14 m. in width. A series of large chambers, presumably sale rooms, has been laid bare. The entire length of the newly found market-place is not yet determinable; the breadth is about 120 m. The excavators are at present busy upon the site of the theatre. (*Athen.* December 20, 1902.)

PALANGAH. — Hittite Monuments. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, pp. 452-454 (plan), is a report of Mr. GRENARD, French consul at Siwâs, in Asia Minor, recording the discovery of two Hittite inscriptions and two small granite lions at Palangah, near Darende. One of the inscriptions is the longest Hittite inscription known. The characters are not cut in relief, but in intaglio. The inscription has been removed to Constantinople.

PERGAMON. — Excavations in 1900, 1901, and 1902. — *Athen. Mith.* XXVII, 1902, pp. 1-160 (8 pls.; 15 cuts), contains a report of the German excavations at Pergamon during 1900 and 1901. The report is in six chapters by different authors. I. 'Introduction' (pp. 1-6), by A. CONZE. The new excavations are conducted by Dörpfeld for the Archaeological Institute, instead of the Berlin Museum, with the aid of a special appropriation from the government. Work was carried on only in the months of September, October, and November each year. Beginning at the great southern gate in the wall of Eumenes, the course of the main street up the hill was followed, leading to the discovery of a large Agora of the royal period. From this point the street was traced to the southeast corner of the lower Gymnasium terrace, where was found a fountain and Propylon, through which passed the way to the public buildings on the terraces. Further study of the city wall led to the uncovering of three new gates, two on the northwest and one on the east. Search for fragments of the Great Altar had scanty results. A third edition of the *Führer durch die Ruinen von Pergamon* has been published. II. 'The Geology of the Region' (pp. 7-9), by A. PHILIPPSON. The greater part of the region is of volcanic origin, but there are also freshwater deposits of the lower Pliocene period, and limestone and marble belonging in part to the upper Carboniferous period.

III. 'The Buildings' (pp. 10-43), by W. DÖRPFELD. These are described under seven heads: (1) *The southern gate of the city*, already described in part in *Abh. Berl. Akad.* 1901, pp. 5 ff., has been fully cleared. The road from outside enters the courtyard of the gate by a door in the side wall and leaves it by another door in the same wall but opening inside the city wall. On the opposite side of the court was a colonnade which may have contained a fountain. (2) *The main street of the city*, which led by easy grades (1:9) and many windings to the upper city and the Acropolis, was paved with blocks of trachyte, below which are the drains and earthenware pipes for drinking-water. The numerous cross streets have not yet been traced.

(3) *The second Agora* was a large court surrounded by colonnades from which opened rooms of varying size. Owing to the slope, the southern and eastern sides were high above the level of the street and all that remains are basements opening not on the court, but on the street. On the south side in front of these lower rooms was a colonnade, and it is probable that in the Agora itself the south side did not contain rooms, but a double row of columns, thus enabling the frequenters of the market to enjoy the winter sun and the fine view. Three large chambers on the west side are so well preserved that they have been roofed in and fitted up as a local museum for the exhibition of objects not sufficiently valuable to remove. On the north and west sides of the Agora there are remains of a second tier of rooms above the first. The Agora was provided with water from a rock-cut cistern by a tunnel hewn rather unskilfully in the rock. Probably in the fourth century, a Christian church was built in the court of the Agora. (4) *The buildings in the neighborhood of the Agora* are not fully described, as they have been only partially excavated. (5) *The city fountain* lies at the upper end of the street, close to the towers of the mediaeval fortification. It was a basin 21 m. long and 3.15 m. broad, with walls on three sides and a stone breasting and columns across the front. A further row of twelve columns inside was needed to support the roof of stone slabs. At the west of the fountain was a quadrant-shaped structure, seemingly a propylon, from which two doors and steps led to upper terraces as yet unexplored. (6) *The three new gates* are described and illustrated. (7) On the theatre terrace a portion of the great stoa was cleared, leading to the discovery that it was not three stories high, as Bohn supposed, but five. The modifications of the reconstruction are to be published elsewhere.

IV. 'The Inscriptions' (pp. 44-151), by H. VON PROTT and W. KOLBE. These are numbered in continuation of the series in *Athen. Mitth.* XXIV, 1899, pp. 164-200. The public documents are for the most part fragments, but two are of great interest. No. 71 is the upper part of a slab containing, in four columns, a law concerning the *Astynomi*, which seems to date from the time of the kings, although the inscription is probably of the time of Trajan or Hadrian. Its provisions relate to the removal of unlawful obstructions from the streets and public places; the repair of streets, which was the duty of the property owners; the repair and use of party-walls; and the supervision of the public fountains, at which it was forbidden, under severe penalties, to water cattle or to wash. No. 72 is an edict, apparently of Hadrian, in which are regulated the disputes between the tradesmen and the public bank, which alone had the right to change money. The dedications (Nos. 73-95) are of little importance. No. 94 is in Latin to Julia Domua, the mother of Caracalla. Nos. 96-106 are honorary, and No. 102 contains mention of the *Πασπαρείται*, who seem to have been worshippers of Apollo Pasparios, mentioned by Hesychius. Nos. 107-112 are fragments from buildings. In 133 B.C. the rights of citizenship were extended to a large number of residents, and their names were inscribed on the walls of a building on one of the terraces above the Agora. Nos. 113-144 are fragments of these lists, which enable a complete list of the tribes of Pergamon to be drawn up for the first time. Nos. 145-160 are fragments of ephebic lists, and Nos. 161-178 sepulchral. Then follow miscellaneous inscriptions (Nos. 179-189), *graffiti* (190-194), and stamps on utensils.

V. 'The Miscellaneous Objects' (pp. 152-159), by H. THIERSCH. The best piece of sculpture found is the head of Alexander, *Ant. Denk.* II, 48, but of great merit is a torso wearing a cuirass, which shows distinct connection with the style of the Great Altar. The other sculptures are of little value. Many terra-cottas of the usual Hellenistic types were found, as well as lamps, both Hellenistic and Roman, and countless potsherds. The latter seem to be largely of local manufacture, and under systematic treatment should add much to our knowledge of Hellenistic pottery.

VI. A brief note (pp. 159-160) by DÖRPFELD gives an account of the results of the campaign of 1902. The Agora was completely cleared. The Propylon was found to lead on the west to a terrace containing part of a gymnasium, probably that of the boys, and on the north by a vaulted staircase, to another terrace also belonging to a gymnasium, where was a badly damaged Corinthian temple, the walls of which were covered with inscriptions. On a third terrace lay the great gymnasium of the young men, erected in Roman times and already identified by Humann, but which will require several seasons for its excavation. (Cf. B., *Berl. Phil. W.* December 27, 1902.)

PONTUS.—**New Inscriptions.**—In *R. Ét. Gr.* XV, 1902, pp. 311-335, FRANZ CUMONT publishes 54 inscriptions from Pontus, copies of which were sent him by Father GIRARD, professor in the Jesuit college at Tokad. The inscriptions are for the most part Greek epitaphs of late date, both pagan and Christian. A few are metrical. No. 36 is a small fragment of the apocryphal letter of Jesus to King Abgar of Edessa. No. 53 is a milestone of Gordian III, marking the sixth mile on the road from Neocaesarea to Comana. A few inscriptions are votive.

SAMOS.—**The Heraeum.**—In *Berl. Phil. W.* November 22, 1902, CHR. BELGER reports that the Greek excavators at Samos have found twenty bases of columns which were arranged in two rows along the sides of the temple of Hera. At the ends there were three rows. At the north-west corner of the temple a great altar built up in steps is being excavated. In the foundations of the marble temple fragments of an earlier building of *poros* stone are found. The marble temple is then probably not the temple built by Rhoeus and Theodorus, but a later edifice. The most important result to be hoped from the excavations is the discovery of the remains of the early buildings. In *Athen.* December 6, 1902, the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* is quoted as authority for the statements that Kavvadias expected to stop excavations in December and resume them in the spring, that the temple was decastyle, and that the east front (54.5 m. long) and the north side (109 m.) had been discovered. In *Chron. d. Arts*, November 22 and 29, 1902, S. REINACH gives a brief description and history of Samos and the Heraeum, with an account of the investigations and discoveries hitherto made on the island.

TARSUS.—**The Site and Vicinity.**—In *Athen.* December 6, 1902, W. M. RAMSAY describes the site and the vicinity of Tarsus. The city lay at modern Tarsus, some eleven miles up the Cydnus. The harbor was the lake about four to six miles south of the city. The course of the river was changed by Justinian after a flood. Few ancient monuments now exist at Tarsus. The sites of Anchiale, Zephyrion, and Kyinda are determined.

TRALLES. — Important Sculptures. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, pp. 284–287, S. REINACH describes briefly some works of sculpture found in 1902 at Tralles and now in the museum at Constantinople. The first is a nymph half draped, the torso being nude. The head is lacking. In the treatment of the nude and of the drapery the influence of a Greek model not far removed from the Aphrodite of Melos is evident. The second is an almost intact statue of a youth, evidently an athlete, as his ears are swollen from blows. He is wrapped in a large mantle and leans against a pillar, resting after exercise. The head appears to belong to the time of Scopas, and the statue may be an Attic original of the second half of the fourth century B.C. The third is a canephorus of the archaic Ionic type, but not executed before the second century B.C. It is an exact replica of a statue, which lacks the head, found at Charchell. From the two copies the entire work can be reproduced. The archaizing original must have been a famous work. Various other sculptures were found, among them a beautiful female head of the period before Praxiteles, which betrays imitation of the Amazon of Polyclitus. (See also A. CONZE, *Arch. Anz.* 1902, pp. 103–104; 1 fig.)

Inscriptions. — In *Athen. Mitth.* XXVI, 1901, pp. 237–240, are published seven fragmentary inscriptions from Tralles. Five are honorary and two seem sepulchral. It is added that the inscriptions published by KONDOLEON in *R. Ét. Gr.* (1901, pp. 303 ff.) were all known through earlier publications.

SCYTHIA AND THRACE

CONSTANTINOPLE. — Euripides before Dionysus. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, p. 319, S. REINACH describes briefly a relief acquired by the museum at Constantinople. It represents Euripides seated in a chair, receiving, in the presence of Dionysus, a tragic mask, which is offered him by a Muse named *Skene*. The relief is “Neo-Attic,” of a time about the beginning of the Roman Empire.

The Museum. — In *Records of the Past*, I, 1902, pp. 291–304, is an article by ARTHUR E. HENDERSON on the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople. The article is illustrated by 19 photographic reproductions, nearly all of which represent monuments in the museum.

THESSALONICA. — A Colony in the Second Century. — In *Berl. Phil. W.* July 26, 1902, P. N. PAPAGEORGIOS publishes a Greek inscription on a column now in the marble casing of a wall in the eastern part of Salonichi. The inscription, which is dated 145 A.D., mentions the *colonia Thessalonica*, which proves that the town had the rank of a colony at that time.

GREECE

ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREECE IN 1901–02. — At Athens. The work of strengthening the Parthenon was brought well toward a close and the rebuilding of portions of the Erechtheum begun. The cella of the temple at **Bassae** has been excavated and rebuilt at the same time, and the restoration of the Lion of **Chaeronea** is at least projected. Diving for sunken treasures off **Anticythera** has been discontinued, but the bronze Hermes has been restored and is now on exhibition. The Central Museum at **Athens** has come into possession of Mr. Carapanos's valuable collection of bronzes from Dodona and archaic terra-cottas from Corfu, and also now exhibits a series of early vases from Phylakopi, Melos.

Mr. Evans's "Minoan" excavations at **Cnossus** are as productive of marvels as ever, chief among them being, perhaps, the discovery, within the palace, of an actual shrine of the Double-axe, of late Mycenaean period, with all the cult objects. A miniature terra-cotta dove-temple was found in the pre-Mycenaean stratum. Among the frescoes are scenes from circus shows or bull-fights, with boy and girl performers, and a view of a street showing houses of two or three stories with masonry, woodwork, and plaster plainly distinguished, and even windows with four or six panes, perhaps of oiled parchment. There are some marvellous specimens of the goldsmith's art, and a series of jointed carved ivory figurines of great interest. There are many fresh inscribed tablets, the subjects of which at least are evident, while some linear characters on a Mycenaean vase and inscriptions written inside of cups are wholly new. Underneath the Minoan palace is a whole system of chambers and magazines of an earlier palace, with remains of Kamarais pottery of extraordinary delicacy and beauty. Fragments of Liparite obsidian show there was commercial intercourse between Crete and the Italian islands in the third millennium B.C. Even beneath this stratum there are the remains of an earlier, neolithic settlement from which numerous small objects have been obtained. The area of the Minoan palace has not yet been defined and the search for tombs must be renewed. The work of the British School at **Palaiokastros**, a deserted bay of eastern Crete, has brought to light an important Mycenaean town. The houses have Kamarais and Cnossian, but not strictly Mycenaean, pottery. Much interest attaches to the clearly seen plans of the houses, which had megara, impluvia, bath-rooms, upper stories, etc. A series of cemeteries gives much information as to local burial customs at various epochs. There was a practice still surviving in the region of disinterring the bones after a period of decomposition, and preserving them in coffers, or depositing them in large mingled masses. At **Phaestus**, remains of a palace of the Kamarais period, destroyed by fire, are found beneath the present structure, itself pre-Mycenaean. In a summer residence a few miles away, the rooms seem to have been left undisturbed since the flight of the owner, and they contain many minor objects and works of art which will be most instructive.

The season at **Corinth** has brought to light a late Hellenic stoa, a Hellenic bouleuterion, a fifth-century Greek stoa, several water conduits, an abundance of archaic pottery, and some sixth-century inscriptions. A museum has been erected here, and one also at **Delphi**. At **Argos**, on the hill Aspis, a member of the French School has excavated pre-Mycenaean, Mycenaean, and Greek remains of buildings and pottery. At **Leucas**, the search for Homer's Ithaca has revealed a considerable prehistoric settlement and an ancient terra-cotta conduit which may be the *τυκτὴ πηγὴ* of the *Odyssey*. In **Thessaly**, Dr. TSOUNTAS finds further prehistoric remains, including a megaron with opisthodomus. Halmyros will be the place of deposit for Thessalian finds. In a hillside cemetery in **Thera** a remarkable series of graves shows how the various types of shaft and chamber tombs, tholos-tombs, etc., are related, and are developed from a primitive attempt to shelter the burial offerings. (R. C. BOSANQUET, M. N. TOD, *J.H.S.* XXII, 1902, pp. 378-394.)

Work of the Greek Archaeological Society. — In the *Πρακτικά* for 1901 (Athens, 1902) the work of the Greek Archaeological Society in 1901

is recorded. A general statement is given by P. KAVVADIAS, pp. 9-19. The Society maintained its activity in establishing local museums and in protecting and preserving ancient monuments. Excavations were carried on at eleven different places: three in **Athens**, where the peribolus wall of the Olympieum was examined and restored (G. NIKOLAÏDES, pp. 29-30), the excavation of the stoa of Attalus was almost completed (K. D. MYLONAS, pp. 31-32), and the earth near the Propylaea at the western end of the Acropolis was cleared away; at the cave of Pan on Mt. **Parnes**; at **Thermus**; at **Megalopolis**; at **Dimini** and **Sesklo** in Thessaly; at **Chalcis**; at **Mycenae**; and at **Epidaurus**.

The Society has in view the following works: (1) The restoration of the temple at Phigalia. (2) The rebuilding of the lion of Chaeronea, from the fragments on the ground. (3) The thorough cleaning and largest possible restoration of the Erechtheum. (4) The complete excavation of the Olympieum at Athens. (5) The completion of the excavations now in progress, especially at the Heraeum of Samos. (6) The complete removal of the rubbish heaps from the walls of Mycenae. When these undertakings are completed, an Archaeological Congress is to convene at Athens. (*B. Berl. Phil. W.* December 27, 1902.)

ARGOS. — Excavations. — The first season's excavations at Argos conducted by Mr. Vollgraff have uncovered the ancient citadel, with walls of various epochs. A bouleuterion, a royal palace, five beehive tombs, one of which is still adorned with paintings, cisterns, a small temple of the classical period, inscriptions relating to a sanctuary of Apollo, various terra-cottas, vases, statuettes, architectural fragments, etc., have been found. The remains of the "Mycenaean" period are the most important. (*R. Arch. XLI*, 1902, pp. 429 f. from *Chron. d. Arts.*)

ATHENS. — An Archaic Statue. — In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1902, pp. 44-50 (2 pls.; 1 plan), P. CAVVADIAS publishes an archaic statue found in 1900 at a place called Βολομάνδρα, near Κουβαρά-Καλύβια, in Attica, and now in the National Museum at Athens. The statue represents a nude youth and is the seventh example of the "Apollo type" in the museum. The place of its discovery is an ancient necropolis. This type was an "objective" representation of a man, and might be used as a funeral monument, a commemorative statue, or a votive offering. If so designated by an inscription, it might represent a god. Similarly, such female figures as those found on the Acropolis at Athens might be used for various purposes, but in themselves represented merely a woman, not any definite person. Such statues men offered to a god merely as *ἀγάλματα*, objects of delight. The newly published statue belongs to about the middle of the sixth century B.C. The proportions are slender, though the shoulders are broad. It shows special affinity with the statue from Melos and the one from Thera, but is a finer piece of work than even the "Apollo" of Tenea. A peculiar detail is the treatment of the hair above the forehead. Here the locks do not curl, but are turned up over the band (*ταυρία*) and end in points like tongues of flame.

The Building of the Erechtheum. — In *Athen. Mith.* XXVI, 1901, pp. 223-234, W. KOLBE publishes a new fragment of the inscription relating to the building of the Erechtheum, *C.I.A.* I, 324, which though fragmentary shows that the archon's name was Euctemon, and that consequently Kirch-

hoff was right in assigning the document to the year 408-407 B.C. This leads to a new examination of the whole series of fragments with a view to determining their probable order. The result is to confirm the arrangement already divined by Kirchhoff. The accounts relate to work on the north wall, which was completed early in 407, the east porch, and the ceiling and decorations of the interior. In the latter part of the year, the work seems to have been pushed with great energy. The original inscription was in nine columns, engraved on a large central slab 0.92 m. high, with a smaller slab on the top and on the bottom.

Architectural Decoration of the Erechtheum.—In removing some walls behind the Erechtheum fragments of the architectural decorations of that building have been found. (*Athen. Mith.* XXVI, 1901, p. 235.)

A Fragment of the Tariff of Diocletian.—In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1902, pp. 11-16, ROBERTO PARIBENI publishes a fragment of Diocletian's edict regulating prices (*de rebus venalibus*). The fragment is in the epigraphical museum at Athens (No. 2078), and although the place of its discovery is not recorded, it was probably found at Athens. It contains in imperfect condition lines IX, 5 to X, 1a in the edition of Blümner and Mommsen (Berlin, 1893). The last five lines are new in the Greek text, but were already known in Latin. The peculiarities of the new fragment are carefully noted.

Discoveries on the Slope of the Acropolis.—Further results of the German excavations on the west slope of the Acropolis are published by C. WATZINGER, *Athen. Mith.* XXVI, 1901, pp. 305-332 (21 cuts). This article is devoted to the miscellaneous objects, including sculpture, found outside of the precincts of Dionysus and Aesclepius. The discovery of much unfinished sculpture, for the most part of little value, indicates the presence of workshops in this quarter of the ancient city. One group, in which only the figure of Dionysus has been worked out, is evidently from the same original as the statue in Venice (Dütschke, *Ant. Bildw.* V, 149). Interesting is a "Hellenistic" relief, representing a peasant at work in the field. The remains of household furniture from the Roman period are scanty and unimportant. Five tiles with palmette decorations in relief and the names of the makers are described. The remaining monuments are classified under (1) Sculpture, comprising fourteen pieces, chiefly heads, among which are two Roman portraits, probably of Julia, daughter of Augustus, and of the elder Agrippina. (2) Reliefs; five in number, one of which, representing an adorant before a youthful mounted hero, is of interest as an addition to the small number of certain Attic heroic reliefs of the Greek period. (3) Varia, including five numbers. Among these are an alabaster statuette of Tyche (?), a rock-crystal group of Heracles and the lion, and a singular terra-cotta male head of life-size, which was found in a house with a number of terra-cotta moulds and fragments of statuettes, and has been interpreted by Wolters as the guardian daemon of the pottery.

Gift of the Carapanos Collection.—The important collection of bronzes, terra-cottas, and other objects, found by Mr. Constantine Carapanos, has been presented by him to the National Museum at Athens. The collection, the most important part of which comes from Dodona, is briefly described by R. B. RICHARDSON in the *Independent*, August 28, 1902.

Meetings of the German Institute.—At the open meetings of the German Institute in Athens during the winter of 1901-02, the following papers

have been presented: December 9, Winckelmann's Day: W. DÖRPFELD, 'Report of the Work of the Institute during 1900-01'; A. WILHELM, 'The Oldest Greek Letter'; W. DÖRPFELD, 'The Excavations at Pergamon during 1901.' December 23: G. SOTERIADES, 'Monuments and Inscriptions of Thermon'; W. DÖRPFELD, 'Excavations in Leucas during the Summer of 1901.' January 2: H. VON PROTT, 'The Cult of the Attalidae'; H. SCHRADER, 'A Statuary Group of the Eleusinian Gods.' January 22: W. DÖRPFELD, 'The Peloponnesus in the Mycenaean Age'; H. THIERSCH, 'The Excavations at the Temple on Aegina.' February 5: W. DÖRPFELD, 'The Channel between Ithaca and Leucas, and the Temple of Aphrodite Aenaeas'; W. KOLBE, 'The Astynomi-Inscription from Pergamon.' February 19: H. VON PROTT, 'Greek Epigrams'; H. SCHRADER, 'Pediment and Frieze of the Hekatompedon.' March 5: A. WILHELM, 'Inscriptions from Athens'; W. DÖRPFELD, 'Troy in Reality and in Homer.' March 19: E. PFUHL, 'Grave-reliefs in Alexandria'; W. DÖRPFELD, 'New Excavations in Leucas.' April 2: W. DÖRPFELD, 'Excavations at Leucas'; W. KOLBE, 'The Phylae of Pergamon'; H. SCHRADER, 'The Great Altar of Pergamon.' (*Athen. Mitth.* XXVI, 1901, p. 428.)

CHALCIS. — **Inscriptions.** — In 'Εφ. Ἀρχ. 1902, pp. 29-42, G. A. PAPA-BASILEIOS publishes four inscriptions from Chalcis. The first is a fragment of a stone inscribed on both sides. On one side are rules prescribing the kind of sacrifice to be offered to each of the gods and heroes worshipped at Chalcis as well as the proper manner and time for sacrificing. On the other side the parts of the offerings which are to be taken by the priests and officials are mentioned. The inscription is very fragmentary. The second inscription is also fragmentary. It seems to have been a dedication to Isis. The third is a dedication to Artemis Eileithya; the fourth reads simply *Ἀνσιμάχος Ἀνσιμάχου χαίρε.*

Excavations in 1901. — In the *Πρακτικά* for 1901, pp. 43-45, G. A. PAPA-BASILEIOS reports on excavations at Chalcis in 1901. Many graves were opened. In these were numerous vases, some of which had red figures on a white ground, and a number of leaves of gold. On one grave was a stone siren of Roman date. In a cave were found various indications of human occupation, among them fragments of pottery of very early ("Cycladic") times and a rude marble idol. In the church at Ἄνω Βάθρα is an inscribed slab; but as the slab forms the altar, only three words of the inscription (ΛΗΤΟΙ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ) could be read.

CORINTH. — **The American Excavations in 1902.** — In the *Nation*, July 14, 1902, R. B. RICHARDSON gives the chief results of the excavations carried on from the beginning of March to June 14, 1902. A long Greek stoa, over 100 m. in length, was found and partially excavated at the south side of the temple hill. It had Doric columns at the front and an interior row of Ionic columns. Eighteen Roman vaulted chambers were excavated. A second Greek stoa, even larger than the first, but very ill preserved, was found further east. Behind the Greek stoa was a Roman stoa, standing higher up the slope. Near the southeast corner of the hill great quantities of Corinthian and "Protocorinthian" pottery, terra-cottas, several inscriptions (some of very early date), and two hundred terra-cotta lamps of dates from the sixth century before to the fifth century after Christ, were found. A deep trench dug in the theatre from what appeared to be the centre of the

orchestra to the middle of the stage building laid bare many walls which can be understood only after more complete excavation. Here, too, the best marble head yet found at Corinth was unearthed. On the whole, this year's results have been most encouraging.

CRETE. — CNOSSUS. — Excavations in 1902. — The fresh campaign of excavation was opened on February 12, 1902, and continued till the end of June; as many as 250 workmen being constantly employed for a large part of that time, including over a score of carpenters and masons. Owing to the constant need of supports for the upper stories, the unexpected extension of the Palace on the eastern side, and the vast masses of earth that had to be removed on one part of the site, the work has been arduous and costly beyond all expectation, but the discoveries made have not fallen short in importance of those of the preceding years. Mr. Evans was assisted as before by Dr. Duncan Mackenzie in directing the works, and by Mr. D. T. Fyfe on the architectural side.

The greater part of the Palace, embracing an area of about four and a half acres, has now been uncovered. Important new rooms were uncovered adjoining the halls and "grand staircase" excavated in 1900, and it has been possible to preserve a great part of the upper story throughout the whole region. A very interesting feature was the complete system of drainage, including latrines with flush-pipes, and a succession of stone shafts descending from the upper floors to a network of stone ducts beneath the pavement of the lower rooms, large enough for a man to make his way along them. Another highly interesting feature of this part of the building was a shrine belonging, in its existing state, to the late Mycenaean period, with the cult-objects and idols in place. A painted clay figure of a goddess, cylindrical below, bore a dove on her head. The central cult-objects seem to have been double axes, rising between two pairs of sacred horns wrought in stucco. Each of the latter showed the socket for the handles of the cult-object between the horns. A small double axe of steatite lay against one pair of horns. A miniature Pillar-Shrine of the Dove-Goddess in painted terracotta was also found, belonging to the pre-Mycenaean period.

Fresh fresco paintings were discovered, including one of a lady in a very modern jacket; dolphins and other fish; and naturalistic foliage and lilies. Fragments, previously found and now put together, give exciting scenes from the Bull Ring, in which girls as well as male toreadors took part. Very beautiful ivory statuettes also seemed to represent similar figures in violent action. Further large deposits of tablets inscribed with the linear prehistoric script came to light, mostly referring to the royal inventories and accounts, and concerning the armory, granary, and other departments — many of them dealing in percentages. Clay cups were also found with ink inscriptions, a new departure in the prehistoric script.

The exquisite ivory figures of youths showed the "art of Daedalus" in its highest perfection, displaying naturalistic details not found again in such work till the age of the Italian Renaissance. Another extremely interesting find was the remains of a large mosaic of porcelain plaques, many of them representing houses, so that a whole street of the "City of Minos" as it existed about 1500 B.C. could now be reproduced. Here, too, were strangely modern features, — houses of three stories, some with two doors, and showing windows with four or six panes, — oiled parchment having perhaps been

used in place of glass. The whole seems to have formed part of a large design showing scenes of peace and war analogous to those of Achilles' shield.

The palace was found to climb down the eastern slope of the hill to a point about 80 m. below the northern entrance, the lowermost terrace having been supported by a quadruple line of wall. On the slope underneath the later Mycenaean Palace were found extensive remains of the magazines of what seems to have been an earlier royal dwelling going back into the third millennium B.C. In these were found beautiful painted vases, many of them of eggshell-like fabric, and some embossed in imitation of metal work. The high civilization of the kings of Cnossus is thus carried back to about 2500 B.C.

Below this again, fresh explorations were made of the deep Neolithic stratum which underlies this whole site. These explorations were productive of a fresh harvest of stone implements, pottery, and primitive images of clay, marble, and shell.

The excavation of the southeast corner of the palace has still to be completed, and certain works of delimitation must be carried out in other directions. The lower strata of the palace have also to be explored at several points, and continued researches into the Neolithic deposit are also desirable, as well as the examination of some neighboring buildings, and a renewed search for tombs. Unfortunately, as already stated, the total amount that the Cretan Exploration Fund — including the grant from the British Association — was able to contribute toward the year's expenses has again fallen far short of what the explorer has been called on to expend. (*Circular of the Cretan Exploration Fund*, December, 1902.)

CRETE. — PALAEOKASTRO. — Excavations in 1902. — The plain of Palaeokastro lies north of Zakro and northeast of Praesus. There seems to have been no large settlement here from Mycenaean times until the middle of the nineteenth century; but in that early age it was one of the principal centres, perhaps the capital, of Eastern Crete. The excavations were rewarded by the discovery of a Mycenaean town extending over an area of at least 500 by 300 yards, and of cemeteries which throw new light on the burial customs of the earliest inhabitants.

The largest of the houses which were examined lies inland, in a group of what appear to be spacious upper-class houses; they are constructed partly in the "megalithic" style, characteristic of the Mycenaean homesteads so common in the limestone districts of Crete, partly in regular ashlar masonry; the upper story, where one existed, was of brick. The plan of this house is perfectly intelligible, and in some respects anticipates that of the Greek house of classical times. In all, thirty-six rooms were excavated here. The house was originally one-storied, but later an upper story was added in brick, with two staircases leading to it, and some of the ground floor rooms were converted into magazines, one of which has a plaster floor painted in colors, and a stone bench against the end wall. This and an adjoining chamber yielded over 500 vases. Among the smaller "finds" are a well-preserved tablet inscribed with characters in a linear script nearly related to that of Cnossus, a pair of "sacred horns" in stucco, and jars containing wheat and two kinds of pease.

Still more important results were obtained in the cemeteries. Hitherto we

were very imperfectly informed as to the method of sepulture practised by the Cretans of the Kamarais period; and graves containing Kamarais pottery were practically unknown. Of the "beehive tomb," the typical tomb of Mycenaean times on the mainland, only one example was discovered. As a rule, the Mycenaean inhabitants seem to have laid their dead in earthenware *larnakes* grouped in small family burial-places near their homesteads. These had contained not complete corpses, but bones which were removed from the earth when time sufficient to decompose the body had elapsed after the original interment. A similar custom still prevails in the island.

A still older form of this practice was illustrated by a very remarkable enclosure discovered on the ridge which cuts the town-site in two. It is a rectangle measuring twenty-seven feet by thirty-two, enclosed by a wall of rude limestone blocks, and subdivided by similar walls into five parallel compartments, within which were packed skulls, bones, and vases, principally cups. The date of the deposit is given by the vases, many of which are good examples of Kamarais ware. The bones were in heaps or bundles, not laid in their natural order. Sometimes the principal bones were formed into a kind of bed on which several skulls were laid. A second and apparently similar bone enclosure has been discovered and will be excavated next spring. (*Circular of the Cretan Exploration Fund*, December, 1902. Cf. R. C. BOSANQUET, *Biblia*, 1902, pp. 278-282; reprinted from *Man*.)

CRETE. — PHAESTUS. — The Necropolis and a Palace. — In February and March, 1902, the Italian archaeologists continued their investigations in the necropolis of Phaestus. Excavations were conducted at several points, resulting in the discovery of several tombs, containing mediocre vases of geometric decoration. The native superintendent of antiquities excavated twelve tombs, nearly all of the common *θόλος* type, containing a rich equipment of bronze vases, swords, mirrors, etc., and excellent examples of terra-cotta vases representing the transition from the Mycenaean to the geometric period. (G. GEROLA, *Rend. Acc. Lincei*, 1902, pp. 318-333; plan; 5 figs.) In May and June, 1902, the excavation of the palace on the third acropolis was completed, and further exploration of the necropolis brought to light another *θόλος* tomb. In the suburb of Haghia Triada a small Mycenaean palace was partially excavated, showing a plan and methods of construction like those of the palace on the acropolis of Phaestus. There is a small *μέγαρον* surrounded by other rooms; also two sanctuaries, containing votive offerings. Five tablets were found, inscribed with Mycenaean characters, and more than four hundred pieces of clay stamped with a seal and with letters that will be valuable for the study of primitive Cretan writing. Several stone vases were found, including one of black steatite, with figures in relief, — a masterpiece of Mycenaean art. (F. HALBHERR, *Rend. Acc. Lincei*, 1902, pp. 433-447.)

DELOS. — The Last Campaign of Excavation. — In the *Revue des Études Anciennes*, IV, 1902, pp. 303-305, F. DURRBACH gives a very brief summary of the excavations at Delos, in which he investigated especially the portico or agora which he calls the Tetragon, a space about 40 × 50 m. in area, bounded on three sides by colonnades, on the fourth by the wall of the "small portico." Among inscriptions discovered one of the most interesting gives a list of the twenty-three *πομπόστολοι* appointed by the priest of Zeus Polieus. A more detailed account is to appear in *B.C.H.*

DIMINI.—A Tomb and a Prehistoric Settlement.—At Dimini, near Volo, Staes has excavated a Mycenaean beehive tomb, which had, however, been previously plundered, and therefore yielded only a few small objects. On a hill above the tomb was a prehistoric settlement in which were found flint knives and fragments of vases with geometric decoration, belonging to a local Thessalian species hitherto unknown. Other points in the neighborhood were investigated. (B. STAES, *Πρακτικά*, 1901, pp. 37–40. Cf. *Athen. Mitth.* XXVI, 1901, p. 237.)

EPIDAUROS.—The Gymnasium.—In the *Πρακτικά*, 1901, pp. 49–51 (2 pls.), P. KAVVADIAS publishes plans and a reconstruction of the gymnasium at Epidaurus. The upper walls were of crude brick, the lower parts of stone. The building was erected in Hellenic times. Later it became ruinous and the propylaea was changed into the temple of Hygieia, while an odeum was built in the large court.

ERETRIA.—Tombs and their Contents.—In *Athen. Mitth.* XXVI, 1901, pp. 333–376 (5 pls.; 12 cuts), K. G. VOLLMOELLER describes in great detail two chamber tombs, containing funeral beds, near Eretria. The first, in a tumulus on the road to Chalcis, was opened by peasants in 1897, and a considerable part of the contents is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. At the top of the tumulus later investigation brought to light a core of crude brick surrounded by a wall, which seems to have been the foundation of a monument. The walls of the chamber were covered with a very fine stucco, on which were paintings of garlands and small objects, represented as hanging from two rows of bronze nails. Within were two couches and three “thranoi” of rather coarse marble. All were made in two blocks, of which the upper served as a cover to the lower, which was hollow and contained the funeral urns. The decoration of the furniture shows the characteristic volutes which appear in the early Ionian art and continue through four centuries. The inscriptions showed that the tomb was used for three generations, and that the couches contained the ashes of men, the “thranoi” of women. Among the objects found in the tomb were terracotta Erotes, clay shields highly colored and bearing decorations in relief, and a number of gold ornaments, among them the ring in Furtwängler, *Griech. Gemmen*, pl. lxvi, 4. The other tomb, to the east of Eretria near Vathia, was also plundered by its discoverers, and no trace of its contents has yet been found. It contains two couches of poros, in which the forms of the cushions and coverings are carefully reproduced and highly colored in the same brilliant stripes which are found in the modern Greek blankets. The legs represent turned wood plated with bronze, of a type which is common in Assyrian and Persian monuments, but does not appear in Greek art before the Macedonian period. For a full discussion of this whole class of monuments, the author refers to his dissertation, *Griechische Kammergräber mit Totenbetten*, Bonn, 1901.

MEGALOPOLIS.—A Mosaic.—In Megalopolis, in a ruined building believed to be a gymnasium, there has been found a large mosaic, in one corner of which is a representation of the goddess Megalopolis, wearing on her head a crown with three turrets and holding a cornucopia filled with fruit. On the rest of the mosaic are birds and animals. Other ruins were partially investigated. (M. A. KAVALIERATOS, *Πρακτικά*, 1901, pp. 45–48; cf. *Athen. Mitth.* XXVI, 1901, pp. 236–237.)

MYCENAE. — A Polychromatic Head. — In 'Εφ 'Αρχ. 1902, pp. 1-10 (2 pls.; 1 fig.), CHR. TSOUNTAS publishes a head found at Mycenae in 1896. It is somewhat under life size. The material is stucco. Color is freely used, the hair, the eyebrows, and outlines of the eyes being black, the lips, a band about the forehead, the lines marking the inner part of the ear, and four ornaments on the cheeks, forehead, and chin being red, and the diadem worn on the head blue with lines of black. A necklace consisted of alternate red and blue beads. The diadem and band are identified with the Homeric ἄμπυξ and ἀναδέσμη respectively. The ornaments on the face show that tattooing or painting the face was or had been in vogue when the head was made. That such a custom existed before and after the Mycenaean times was already known. The head was originally part of a statue, probably of a sphinx. In style it is rude, but fresh, not a product of conventional rules. In some respects a small lead image from Κάμπος is its nearest analogy.

Work in 1901. — In 1901 the removal of the earth thrown out in early excavations was continued. The discoveries made were of little interest. Among the most interesting are an engraved gem and a gold chain. (CHR. TSOUNTAS, Πρακτικά, 1901, p. 42.)

MT. PARNES. — The Cave of Pan. — In the cave of Pan on Mt. Parnes a number of vases and other small objects have been found imbedded in thick deposits of lime. Worthy of special mention is a gold ring containing a stone, on which a bee is engraved. (A. N. SKIAS, Πρακτικά, 1901, pp. 32-33; cf. *Athen. Mitth.* XXVI, 1901, p. 236.)

SESKLO. — A Prehistoric Acropolis. — At Sesklo, between Volo and Velestino, about one-third of a prehistoric acropolis was excavated in 1901. It belongs, like that at Dimini, to a pre-Mycenaean period. Objects found were pottery, stone and bone arms and utensils, primitive marble and clay idols, two clay seals, a gold ornament, and remains of food. (CHR. TSOUNTAS, Πρακτικά, 1901, pp. 41-42.)

TENOS. — Temple of Poseidon and Amphitrite. — The French School has discovered the temple of Poseidon and Amphitrite on the island of Tenos. The foundations, about 100 m. from the sea, are 16 m. long by 12 m. broad. On the east and west ends are many steps leading to the temple. The excavations have yielded many fragments of sculptures, chiefly sea-monsters, and inscriptions. The sacred enclosure evidently covered a large area and contained many buildings, including a bath and rooms for the accommodation of visitors. (B., *Berl. Phil. W.* December 27, 1902.)

THERA. — Further Excavations and Discoveries. — In June, 1902, Hiller von Gaertringen returned to Thera to complete the excavations on that island. Some important inscriptions were found, including a fragment of a law of the fourth century B.C., and a decree of the Bacchistae in honor of the Egyptian commander, which gives valuable information as to the organization of the Egyptian garrison in the second century B.C. Especial attention was given to the plans of the private houses, and though but little of architectural value was gained, much light was thrown on the history of the city. Many archaic rock inscriptions were found on almost inaccessible cliffs, where they seem to have been carved by climbers anxious to leave proofs of their skill. Excavations in the southern necropolis yielded a large number of well-preserved geometric vases and gold ornaments of the eighth

and seventh centuries B.C. A museum with rooms for the sculptures, inscriptions, and vases has been built, and was formally opened on June 22. (F. v. H., *Athen. Mitth.* XXVI, 1901, pp. 422-427.)

THERMUS.—**The Greek Excavations.**—The excavations by the Greeks at Thermus are briefly described by G. SOTERIADES in *Records of the Past*, I, 1902, pp. 173-181 (10 figs.). The article is interesting, but contains no new information. In the *Πρακτικά*, 1901, pp. 34-37, SOTERIADES reports on his work in 1902. No striking discoveries were made, but the ground near the temple was cleared. Many coins and tiles were found. A bronze weight with the inscription Ἀπόλλωνος Μ Θερμίου came to light. M. indicates that it was a *mina*. Its weight is 500 grammes. Some decrees of proxeny were found inserted in a late wall. Two are dated in the first generalship of Scopas, i.e. 220-219 B.C. or earlier. Another inscription, found in excavating before the long stoa, reads Λύσιππος ἐπόησε. Near Chrysovitza, in the valley of Valtza, is an ancient fountain near which many broken terra-cottas and some bronze utensils were found.

THESSALY.—**Votive Reliefs.**—In *Hermes*, XXXVII, 1902, pp. 627-630 (3 figs.), OTTO KERN describes a votive relief to Heracles, found at Pagasae, and publishes a votive relief to Heracles, a relief dedicated to a hero (ἥρωι) and a relief representing a winged thunderbolt, all from Argalasti. Heracles is represented with a club in his right hand and a mantle (or hide) on his left shoulder. On the relief dedicated to a hero is a youth fondling the muzzle of a stag. The youth may be a hero like the Attic Κύννης or the *κυνηγέται* of the Piræus.

VARIOUS MINOR DISCOVERIES.—On **Andros** a grave has been discovered in which were two small statuettes on bases, and a lead sarcophagus containing vases and small toilet articles.

Near **Hysiae** (Achladokampos) a grave has been found covered with two stone slabs, on one of which is carved in low relief Asclepius, Hygieia (?), and Telesphorus (?).

During the works on the harbor at **New Phalerum** a number of grave monuments have been found, some with inscriptions, but none of special importance. They have been placed in the Piræus museum, along with two others found in an excavation in a court of a private house.

At **Velestino** near Pherae, ancient graves have been found, on one of which was an inscribed stele. (*Athen. Mitth.* XXVI, 1901, pp. 235-237.)

ITALY

AQUAE ALBULAE.—**Discoveries.**—In *Athen.* August 9, 1902, R. LANCIANI states that at the ancient Aquae Albulae, seventeen miles out on the Via Tiburtina, various ancient remains have been found. Among them are several herms, one of which represents a young woman (Sappho?), while another, headless, is inscribed Θέσπης Θέμωνος Ἀθηναῖος. A marble bracket found here has a metrical inscription describing how some one had regained his health at the baths and offered the nymphs a gilt statuette. The ruins at this place have long, in fact always, been known. (Cf. BORSARI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 111-113.)

ATRI AND ELSEWHERE.—**Prehistoric Tombs.**—In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 229-266 (45 figs.), E. BRIZIO describes objects found in tombs recently opened at Atri and other places in the same region. The account

of excavations at Atri, in the locality called *la Pretara*, was begun in *Not. Scavi*, March, 1901, pp. 190 ff. Three groups of tombs have been found, some covered with a stone slab, others uncovered. The ordinary objects of bronze and iron were found in great abundance, — necklaces, brackets, rings, *fibulae*, *châtelaines*, spear-heads, arrow-heads, and swords. All are minutely described. These vases were of poor quality, except one of fine *bucchero*. A distinguishing characteristic of the vases is the large number of handles; there are ordinarily four, and one has as many as eight. No vases of metal were found. Only one long sword was found; the others were daggers rather than swords. There was no defensive armor. The necropolis is thought to be as late as the fifth century B.C. — In 1900 another necropolis was partially explored 3 km. south of Atri at Colle della Giustizia. Here the most significant discovery was a copper basin. The necropolis is thought to be at least as early as the sixth century. — At Penne several tombs have been discovered, the first about twenty years ago, others in 1901. The most noteworthy objects are a female head in high relief, in bone; and a small bronze fibula of the *La Tène* type; no example of this has been hitherto found so far south. — At Bisenti, 6 km. from Bacucco, was found a bronze arrow-head of the kind found in the *terremare*. — Various objects of all periods have come to light at Castiglione Messer Raimondo. None are worthy of special note except two terra-cotta antefixes representing Artemis. — Discoveries at Appignano indicate that there was in that place a necropolis dating from the same period as that of the necropolis of Petrarà near Atri. — The accidental discovery of a tomb at S. Giovanni on the river Mavone, 7 km. from Basciano, led to excavation there in 1901, but nothing was found. — At S. Maria, 3 km. from the place last mentioned, a single large tomb was opened, containing a great number and variety of objects. Most noteworthy are the half of an iron wagon-tire, a mass of iron like two others found at Atri, which had served as the head of a club, a candelabrum, and vases of terra-cotta and of copper. The tomb is of the sixth century B.C.

CAMPOMICCIOLO. — An Ancient Aqueduct. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, p. 131, N. PESHICETTI reports the discovery of an ancient aqueduct and a terra-cotta mask, representing a Triton, at Campomicciolo, in the territory of Papigno, in Umbria.

CERTALDO. — Arretine Vases. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 83–84, E. GABRICI gives a list of twenty-one Arretine vases recently found at Certaldo, nearly all of which have the maker's mark.

FERENTO. — Intact Tombs. — The necropolis of Ferento, north of Viterbo, has been recently explored, and among hundreds of tombs opened in antiquity or in more recent times, four, hitherto untouched, have been discovered. Of the contents the most noteworthy objects were two large black-figured amphorae, a sacrificial knife, and several *bucchero* vases, one of which shows traces of a silver coating. In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 84–94 (3 figs.), A. PASQUI describes the tombs and their contents, treats briefly the early history of Ferento in the Etruscan and Roman periods, and discusses the possible methods of coating *bucchero* vases with silver.

FLORENCE. — The François Vase. — In *Atene e Roma*, October, 1902, LUIGI A. MILANI writes of the restoration of the François vase, which was broken into 638 pieces (not counting some small portions which were actu-

ally pulverized) by one of the attendants in the museum, September 9, 1900. It has been possible to restore the vase so that almost nothing is lost. The most important gap is caused by the lack of a piece which was picked up and carried off by a visitor at the time of the disaster. It represents one of the attendants of Theseus holding a maiden by the wrist, and below, in another row, the head of a Lapith. In the course of the restoration the pieces were carefully cleaned, and some hitherto unobserved details became evident, among them two lances in the hand of Troilus. On the whole the condition of the vase is better than before the disaster. Reichhold's recent publication of the vase is discussed and praised. (Cf. GEORG KARO, *Berl. Phil. W.* December 27, 1902.)

GIOIA TAURO.—**Various Discoveries.**—At Gioia Tauro, the ancient Metaurum, hundreds of iron spear heads have been found, of all shapes and sizes; also many archaic architectural fragments of terra-cotta, from an early temple. Other discoveries made in this region from time to time are noted by P. ORSI in *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 126–130 (plan; 3 figs.).

GROTTAFERRATA.—**Early Tombs.**—In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 135–198 (112 figs.), G. A. COLINI and R. MENGARELLI describe in detail several early tombs found at Grottaferrata, near Frascati. The tombs consisted of shafts, at the bottom of which were large vessels (*dolia*) containing ossuary urns together with various vases, fibulae, and a few other objects. Some of the vases were ornamented with linear patterns. Several ossuaries have the shape of huts. These were not contained in *dolia*. These tombs confirm what was already known of the early civilization of Latium.

NAPLES.—**The Greek Wall and Other Remains.**—In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 288–311 (4 figs.), E. GABRICI gives a detailed report of the discovery of ancient remains at Naples in 1898–1899, in the course of the work for the general improvement of the city. Many ancient house walls were found and several mosaic floors; also a reservoir of Roman construction and other remains of Roman baths, and the sculptured front of a Christian sarcophagus. But the most important discovery was that of several sections of the ancient wall of the Greek city. It is formed of tufa blocks, of various dimensions, laid without cement, and marked with Greek letters. The article concludes with a discussion of the extent of the original town as indicated by the line of wall, and the position of subsequent additions.

NESAZIO.—**Four Periods of Occupation.**—Excavations at Nesazio (Istria) have given evidence of four periods,—Mycenaean, pre-Roman, Roman, and late Roman. The exploration of the pre-Roman necropolis has brought to light vases and bronze objects in great abundance. (L. FIGORINI, *B. Paletn. It.* 1902, pp. 141–142.)

POMPEII.—**Excavations, October, 1901, to July, 1902.**—In October and November, 1901, excavations were carried on in Reg. V, Ins. III. Two houses, opening upon the street between Reg. III and Reg. IV, Nos. 9 and 10, were investigated. No. 10 is the larger and richer of the two, but no objects of great interest were found. (R. PARIBENI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 201–204; 1 pl.) In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 204–206, G. GATTI publishes a number of *graffiti*, for the most part illegible, from the house No. 10. In December, 1901, excavations in Reg. V, Ins. III, were continued. (E. GABRICI, *ibid.* pp. 206–207.) Further excavations in the same *insula*, carried on in January, February, and March, 1902, are described by R. PARIBENI, *ibid.*

pp. 207-213. Several houses were investigated, but there were no striking discoveries. Twenty-four *graffiti* are published, among them several with the name of *Modestus*. In March the excavations extended into Reg. V, Ins. IV. Here a statuette of a bearded and crowned Hercules was found.

In April, 1902, the excavation of Reg. V, Ins. III, No. 11, was almost completed. The house is small and offered nothing of importance. On the sidewalk before No. 10 an inscription has been brought to light, — HAVETIS INTRO. (R. PARIBENI, *ibid.* pp. 274-276.)

In July, 1902, excavations were carried on at two points, — in the small street between Ins. III and Ins. IV of Reg. V, and near the Barbatelli estate. On the external walls of the houses in the former locality, many painted inscriptions and *graffiti* were found. (R. PARIBENI, *ibid.* pp. 399-401.)

POZZUOLI. — A Sepulchral Chamber and a Statue. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, fasc. 2, pp. 57-64 (5 figs.), P. P. FARINELLI reports the discovery at Pozzuoli of a sepulchral chamber, containing a marble statue of a woman, 1.8 m. in height. The chamber is nearly square, with a semi-circular projection on one side; near the centre and below the floor are two tombs, both of which contained skeletons, and one a variety of small objects, of which the most notable is one of tortoise shell, which is either a fan or a mirror. The statue is of the first half of the second century, and represents a woman well along in years. *Ibid.* pp. 64-66 (fig.), E. GABRICI discusses the restoration of this statue, which is, however, in an almost complete condition, and decides that it represents a woman in the act of offering sacrifice on an altar in the form of a candelabrum. (See *Am. J. Arch.* 1902, p. 364.)

A Sarcophagus and Inscriptions. — A sculptured sarcophagus of the third century B.C., bearing a sepulchral inscription, has been found at Pozzuoli. Two other sepulchral inscriptions have been recently found in the same locality. (G. PELLEGRINI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 398-399.)

ROME. — The Prehistoric Tomb in the Forum. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 96-111 (18 figs.), G. BONI describes the prehistoric tomb in the Roman Forum at the south corner of the temple of Antoninus and Faustina. The *dolium* rested in a trench or well, which was covered with a slab of tufa. Inside the *dolium* were an *olla* nearly full of cremated bones, and eight other vases. The cover of the *olla* is like that of a hut, showing the rafters. All of the vases are of coarse, reddish terra-cotta, and are made by hand. The tomb probably belonged to a necropolis, of which no other traces have been yet discovered. (See also LANCIANI, *Athen.* August 9, 1902.)

The Domus Valeriorum. — The site of the palace of the Valerii Poplicolae, where remarkable discoveries were made in 1554, 1561, and 1711, has been bought by the executors of the late Count Cerasi for the site of a convalescents' home. In digging for the foundations, the atrium of the ancient palace was rediscovered. A column nine feet high, found near its base, shows that the columns of the peristyle were Ionic. Three herms were found in the court surrounded by the peristyle. A pedestal bears an inscription stating that the statue it once supported was dedicated by the Corporation of Marruvium in the Marsican district (*Ordo Marsorum Marr. honorem statuarum decrevit*). A fragment of the *Fasti Consulares Minores* gives the names of the Consules Ordinarii and Suffecti for the years 3-6 A.D. (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* October 24, 1902; cf. G. PINZA, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 284 ff.)

A Greek Relief.—The Museum of the Vatican has been enriched by the addition of a Greek bas-relief of the fifth century B.C. representing an athlete with his servant who offers him a strigil and oil. The lower part of the relief and almost the entire figure of the servant are wanting. The relief was discovered in the work of restoration at the church of San Lorenzo de Piscibus. Until the sixteenth century it was intact, as is seen in the drawing of Pierre Jacques. It was then in the collection of Cardinal Cesi. (*Chron. d. Arts.* 1902, p. 231; cf. *Berl. Phil. W.* June 21, 1902.)

Various Discoveries.—The following discoveries are reported from Rome. In the Via della Consulta, architectural fragments and vases. In the Via della Lungara, a travertine slab containing a sepulchral inscription. On the Via Appia, near the church of Saint Sebastian, four tombs, one above another. On the Via Salaria, near the new church of the Carmelitani Scalzi, two tomb chambers belonging to the ancient necropolis. Many sepulchral inscriptions were found here. (G. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 52-56; R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* September 6, 1902.) Near the Via di Saint Stefano Rotondo, ancient pavement, brick walls, and architectural fragments. At the corner of the Via Veneto and the Via Aemilia, lead pipe marked with inscriptions containing the name of Vespasian. At the corner of the Via Boncompagni and the Via Quintino Sella, a gallery, with walls of *opus reticulatum*. In the Piazza dei Cerchi, a *cryptoporticus*. (G. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 94-96.) On the Via Labicana, a marble *cippus*, with a votive inscription, now placed in the Museo delle Terme. (L. BORSARI, *ibid.* pp. 111-113; fig. This article contains also a report from Aquae Albulae.) Minor discoveries made in the various parts of the city are remains of walls and houses, some fragments of marble sculptures and architecture, and some fragmentary inscriptions. (G. GATTI, *ibid.* 1902, pp. 132-134.) Between Saint Stefano Rotondo and the ancient Villa Fonseca, walls and pavements of various periods have been found, belonging to the *Casa Celimontana dei Valerii*. There were also fragments of ancient sculpture and of architectural decoration, four inscriptions, and brick stamps of the second half of the second century. Between Via delle Muratte and Via Marco Minghetti have been found brick walls of various periods, ancient pavement, and a torso of the young Hercules. Other sections of water pipes inscribed with the name of Vespasian have come to light in Via Veneto. (G. GATTI, *ibid.* pp. 267-270.) In the Villa Brancaccio, between Via Merulana and Via delle Sette Sale, remains of the very ancient necropolis of the Esquiline have come to light. Two tombs have been opened: one, a round hole containing a large vase in which were the bones of a child; the other, a rectangular opening, the shape of which was ascertained with difficulty, showing only traces of the skeleton. In the latter tomb were several vases, — hand-made, badly baked, and of a dark color; also a bronze fibula. (GIOVANNI PINZA, *ibid.* pp. 284-287.) Near Via Venti Settembre No. 53 a fine marble statue of a woman has been found. (*ibid.*) In *Athen.* October 25, 1902, R. LANCIANI describes two prehistoric graves found near the Forum, belonging to the Palatine necropolis, and also the graves in the Villa Brancaccio, comparing them with the other graves found near Colonna, Grotta Ferrata, and Frascati.

The step of the altar in the church of Saint Prassede has been found to be the front of a sarcophagus. The stone was used in the fifth or sixth cen-

tury for the sepulchral inscription of an officer of the imperial guard, the *scutarii*. Sepulchral inscriptions have been found on Via Flaminia in the grounds of the Farnesina; a votive inscription in honor of Apollo, in the grounds of the Policlinico; and a new brick stamp between Via del Tritone and Via della Scrofa. (G. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 395-397; fig.)

SARDINIA. — Excavations at Nora. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 71-82 (12 figs.), G. PATRONI describes the excavations at **Nora** in July, 1901, of which a preliminary report was published in *Not. Scavi*, August 1902, p. 381 (see *Am. J. Arch.* 1902, p. 80). Of the vase fragments, the most ancient represent the Phoenician settlement which was succeeded by the Carthaginian colony. The commerce which was carried on with Campania during the Carthaginian period is indicated by numerous fragments of Campanian vases, all black and without decoration. The foundation of a smelting furnace of the Carthaginian period was found; also an interesting Phoenician capital with the decoration in stucco. Evidences of a pre-Phoenician population were discovered. The most notable discovery was that of a foundation hitherto regarded as belonging to the megalithic period, but now identified as the temple of the first Phoenician colony. A pyramidal stone, the form in which the goddess Tanit was worshipped, gives reason for the belief that the temple was dedicated to that divinity.

SEGNI. — A Bronze Statuette. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 198-200 (2 figs.), A. PASQUI publishes a rude bronze statuette in the *Museo Nazionale* at Rome, said to have been found at Segni. It represents a nude youth wearing a conical cap. The hair falls in a thick mass down the back, and two locks fall forward over the shoulders. The arms hang straight downward. The feet are missing. The similarity of this rude figure to Etruscan work shows that Etruscan civilization extended to this region.

SICILY. — FERLA. — Christian Catacomb. — At Ferla, in eastern Sicily, JOSEPH FÜHRER has investigated a striking burial-place of the fifth or sixth century after Christ, the most interesting element of which consists in a group of "canopied" tombs, one of which has the inscription, *Διονύσιος πρυσβυτερεύσας (sic) ἐκκλησίᾳ τῇ Ἐργιτάνῃ ἔτη λδ' τὸν ἐώνιον (sic) ὕπνον ἐνθάδε κοιμᾶτε (sic)*. The phraseology points, so FÜHRER thinks, to a developed church organization and a settled pastorate. The entire complex of tombs at Ferla is described, and the author promises the publication of a large amount of material from his extensive Sicilian studies, if means are forthcoming. (*Röm. Mith.* XVII, 1902, pp. 110-121; 1 plan; 1 cut.)

SICILY. — GRAMMICHELE. — A Cave Sacred to Demeter. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 223-228 (5 figs.), P. ORSI describes a cave found near Grammichele in the mountainous region between Licodia, Mineo, and Caltagirone, in Sicily. Here were found many fragmentary terra-cotta figurines and reliefs representing a female deity with a *polos* on her head. This is doubtless Demeter. The style of the terra-cottas belongs to the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.

SICILY. — LICODIA EUBEA. — Sepulchres of the Latest Period. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 219-223 (4 figs.), P. ORSI describes four rock-cut tombs at Licodia Eubea belonging to the last (fourth) period of Siculan civilization. In one of these was a slab of stone with a rude relief representing an urn, with spirals shaped like the letter S beside it. The forms

are Greek, and an illegible retrograde inscription is in Greek letters. Other objects found show that at this period (sixth and fifth centuries) Siculan civilization was strongly influenced by Greek culture.

SICILY. — MOLINELLO. — Sikel and Christian Tombs. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 411-434 (plan; 23 figs.), P. ORSI describes the Sikel tombs and Christian catacombs of Molinello near Augusta in Sicily. The site was evidently inhabited from the eleventh or tenth century B.C. to the beginning of the fifth century after Christ; and there are traces of later Byzantine occupation. In January, 1902, several Sikel tombs were opened, containing many vases. Most interesting is a small Mycenaean amphora of the style of the eleventh or tenth century B.C. The poverty of the Christian catacombs illustrates the condition of the early religious communities in Sicily. There were here originally two independent cemeteries, dating from the end of the third century; these after the time of Constantine were connected and enlarged. The catacombs were abandoned about the beginning of the fifth century. The centre of the whole cemetery is a large chamber, having in the centre a *tegurium*; this was evidently the tomb of a martyr or of some other person distinguished for virtues or rank. The catacombs offered no remains of painting or sculpture and only a few inscriptions.

SICILY. — RAGUSA. — Aes Grave. — At Ragusa, in Sicily, two specimens of *aes grave* have been found. They are of the same type, — Obv. head of Hercules with the lion's skin to left; Rev. prow of a ship to left, — but of different weights (41.6 and 27.6 gr.). These, with the one from Vizzini, are the first specimens of Roman *aes grave* found in Sicily. They may have been brought by Roman soldiers in the Second Punic War. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 218-219.)

SICILY. — TERMINI IMERESE. — Walls and Tombs. — At Termini Imerese, in Sicily, outside of the Porta Palermo, walls of *opus reticulatum* have been found belonging to tombs of Roman date. Other tombs were covered with sloping slabs. A skeleton, a large glass vase, and a few small glass vases were found in the tombs. (S. CIOFALO, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, p. 228.)

SICILY. — VIZZINI. — Tombs and their Contents. — In and near Vizzini, Sicily, tombs have been discovered. Among the objects found in them the most noteworthy are a mirror-handle, upon which is a relief of a seated woman resembling the so-called Penelope, and a specimen of *aes grave*. The mirror-handle belongs to the close of the fourth or the beginning of the third century B.C. The specimen of *aes grave* may have been brought from Italy about the same time. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 213-218; 1 fig.)

SICILY. — Various Discoveries. — In Syracuse, on the southern slope of Achradina, a Roman house of the beginning of the empire has been discovered. Two rooms connected by a *cryptoporticus* have been excavated, one completely, the other only in part. The latter belonged to the inhabited portion of the house; its walls are plastered, and painted in the Pompeian style; the floor is of *opus signinum*. The walls of this room and of the *cryptoporticus* are of stone. The other room was excavated from the natural rock, and, though modestly decorated, probably served as a store-room. Further excavations in the necropolis of the **Grotticelli** prove that it was in use from the fourth century B.C. to the eighth century after Christ. Recent explorations in the necropolis of **Gela** have brought to light many

tombs containing a large number of vases. The mosaic floor and decorated walls of a room belonging to a fine Roman dwelling-house have been discovered at **Centuripe**. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 402-411; 3 figs.)

The necropolis of **Cava Cana Barbara**, near Syracuse, was excavated in May, 1899. It is of the transition between the first and second periods. The contents of the tombs are described by P. ORSI in *B. Paletn. It.* 1902, pp. 184-190 (1 pl.; 5 figs.). At **Valsavoja** (Leontini) a necropolis was partially excavated in April, 1899. The objects found were chiefly of the first period, but the second and third periods were also represented. (P. ORSI, *ibid.* pp. 103-119; 2 pls.; 5 figs.)

TARANTO. — Ancient Vases. — In the museum at Taranto is a group of vases from three tombs discovered at Pisticci in 1898. They include red-figured vases of Greek manufacture of the fourth century B.C., and geometric vases of local manufacture, which must be assigned to the same period. The most interesting of the Greek vases is a *κελεύθην*, with a picture of Dionysus on a mule, accompanied by a Silenus and a Maenad; there are two *craterae* with Bacchic scenes, and a *hydria*, with a picture of Peleus pursuing Thetis. (Q. QUAGLIATI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 312-319; 8 figs.)

TORRE-ANNUNZIATA. — A Bronze Heracles. — A bronze statue representing Heracles in repose, seated on a stone, with a shield resting on his shoulder, has been found at Torre-Annunziata, near Pompeii. It is ascribed to the period of Lysippus and recalls the Farnese Hercules. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1902, p. 215.)

TURIN. — The Ancient City. — At Turin, in the course of the work on the drainage system, remains of the ancient Augusta Taurinorum have appeared at many points. The east side of the town wall was encountered in Via Finanze, near the Teatro Carignano; the south side in Piazza S. Carlo, near the end of Via Roma; the north side in Piazza Milano. The foundation of many of the towers has been found. Well-paved ancient streets have come to light at all points; they are from 10 to 12 m. wide, and have a raised sidewalk. The ancient drainage system was a remarkable piece of work, and is well preserved. Sides and vault of the channel were of stone; in most cases the alluvial sand served as a bottom; in some there was an artificial bottom of large bricks, sometimes resting on a stone foundation. (A. D'ANDRADE, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 277-280.)

VARIOUS MINOR DISCOVERIES. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1902, various discoveries are reported by different writers. At **Piobesi**, near Turin, various small objects of Roman period, including a new brick stamp and a fragment of a milestone, have been found (pp. 49-52). At **Cava dei Tirreni** four tombs of the second century have been discovered, containing vase fragments, lamps, etc. (pp. 66-67). Three sepulchral inscriptions have been found at **Larino**. Several early vases have recently been found at **Grottaferrata** and **Colonna**; also a flint arrow-head, colored red; the only other example of such coloring is from the tomb of Sgurgola, of the eneolithic period. (L. SAVIGNONI, pp. 114-117; 6 figs.) Discoveries that have been made from time to time at **Fossa** include tombs, walls, street pavement, and an inscription of the ancient Aveia (pp. 67-68).

At **Tivoli** the room has been cleared in which were found in 1883 the tables published in *C.I.L.* XIV, 3687, 3688. Two rectangular inscribed bases have been found, which held statues of M. Lartidius and Varena

Maior, patrons of Diphilus, the freedman who set up the tables. There were found also architectural fragments of the sanctuary of Hercules Victor, among them an elaborately carved pilaster, with a figure of Hercules in low relief, clothed in a long tunic. No other representation shows the god completely covered. This is probably the type of the *Hercules Tiburtinus*. At **Palestrina** three large fragments of an epistyle have been found, containing a dedicatory inscription of the end of the republican period. At **Terracina** a dedicatory inscription on a large block of limestone has come to light. (L. BORSARI, pp. 117-121; fig.) At **S. Vittorino** have been found lead water pipes of the ancient Amiternum, one of them inscribed. At **Civitatomassa**, on the site of the ancient Foruli, Roman tombs and sepulchral inscriptions have come to light (pp. 122-123). At **Castelvecchio Subequo**, in the country of the Paeligni, a long inscription has been found, containing the name, offices, and military service of Q. Octavius Sagitta, *duumvir quinquennalis*. At **Vittorito** several tombs have been opened, containing various small objects (pp. 123-125). A room full of Roman *amphorae* has been excavated near **Reggio Emilia**. The vessels are of various shapes and dimensions, and were used for the storage of wine (p. 281). Remains of a Roman fountain have been discovered on the road from **Terni to Rieti**. Noteworthy is a large terra-cotta mask, from which the water flowed (pp. 281-283). A terra-cotta antefix, found north of **Corneto** in the place called **Ortaccio**, has led to an investigation and the discovery of remains of a temple, — blocks of limestone, tiles, and broken antefixes (pp. 393-395; fig.).

In *B. Palestrina*. It. 1902, pp. 59-65 (3 figs.), G. CHECCHIA describes various objects of the neolithic period, — axes, knives, scrapers, — found in the province of **Capitanata**. *Ibid.* pp. 190-194. L. PIGORINI records with slight comment the following recent discoveries: a necropolis of the bronze age at **Scarnozzina**, near Milan; a pre-Roman necropolis at **Ancona**; two other archaic tombs in the **Roman Forum**, near the first one, at the corner of the temple of Antoninus; a pre-Roman necropolis at **Scandale**, in the province of Catanzaro.

SPAIN

CABEZA DEL GRIEGO. — **A Columbarium and Other Monuments.** — In the *Revue des Études Anciennes*, IV, 1902, pp. 245-255 (1 pl.; 8 figs.), PELAYO QUINTERO describes recently excavated remains at Cabeza del Griego in the district of Tarancon. A columbarium consisting of eight chambers contained mosaics, an urn, reliefs with funeral scenes, terra-cotta masks, and various other objects. Near the ancient circus various architectural fragments with ornaments in Visigothic style were found. Inscriptions mention the name *Segobriga*. In an appendix (pp. 255-257; cut) P. P(aris) adds remarks, and states that one of the masks has been presented to the Louvre.

FRANCE

ARGENTON. — **A Hoard of Hallstatt Objects.** — In *R. Arch.* XLI, 1902, pp. 22-38 (13 figs.), the Abbé H. BREUIL describes a hoard of objects found in 1899 at a place called La Font-des-Cordeliers, near Argenton (Indre). The objects are chiefly metal ornaments, fibulae, etc., with some tools and a few vases. The hoard was apparently the treasure of a metal-

worker or jeweller. The date is between the Bronze Age properly so-called and the well-developed Hallstatt civilization.

ARPAJON. — A Stele with a Relief representing Mars. — In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 187–192 (1 pl.), ROGER GRAND describes the Gallo-Roman station at Arpajon (Cantal) and the discoveries of various kinds made there since 1836. Most of the objects found were in deep walled pits, the purpose of which may have been sepulchral. A trachyte stele, now at Maussac, was found there some thirty-five years ago. It represents the god Mars, nude, with helmet, shield, and lance, standing in an aedicula.

BOIS-DES-BOUCHAUDS. — Various Discoveries. — In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 192–193 (1 fig.), C. CHAUVET gives a brief summary of discoveries at Bois-des-Bouchauds, probably the *Sermanicomagus* of the *Tabula Peutingeriana*. The discoveries include the theatre (one of the largest known), a pit partly filled with the treasure of a pagan temple, the bottom of a basin covered with a layer of oysters, coins, and fibulae of the first three centuries after Christ, various capitals, statues, columns, and sculptures, among the latter a fragment representing a vessel with an inclined plane for embarkation. No coins later than 270 A.D. have been found here.

BOURG. — Inscriptions. — In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 139–143, l'Abbé MARCHAND publishes two epitaphs found in the territory of the Ambarri, one at Briord (Ain), the other at the château de Machuraz (Ain), and a potter's stamp, *G(aius) Atisius Sabinus*, from Bourg.

CABRIÈS. — Inscriptions. — In the *Revue des Études Anciennes*, IV, 1902, pp. 234–237, H. DE GÉRIN-RICARD publishes some fragments of a monumental inscription found in 1897 at Cabriès (Bouches-du-Rhône). It seems to have been a dedication. A fragmentary epitaph from near the hamlet of Patelles is published. The inscription *C.I.L.* XII, 182, from a copy by Peirese, is republished and ascribed to this region.

CHAMPVERT. — A Villa with Mosaics. — In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 183–186, is a report by GASTON GAUTHIER on a Roman villa discovered at Champvert, not far from Decize (Nièvre), where a mosaic, in the form of a cross, had previously been found. Fragments of another mosaic, representing fish and other marine subjects, have been discovered. This mosaic appears to have decorated a wall. The walls were further decorated with painted stucco.

MARSOULAS. — Prehistoric Drawings. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, pp. 478–483, is a description of the prehistoric paintings and drawings in the grotto at Marsoulas, near Salies (Haute-Garonne). The writer, Mr. CARTAILHAC, visited the grotto in 1902. The engraved drawings resemble those which ornament prehistoric objects of bone and ivory. The animals represented are bison, horned cattle, horses, a wild goat, and perhaps a deer; but no reindeer and no mammoth. Numerous signs are also painted on the walls. These seem to be of the same date as the painted figures, but both seem to be, in part at least, later than the engraved figures. There are now seven or eight grottoes known to contain paintings or drawings of this kind. Those of the grotto at Marsoulas are to be published in *l'Anthropologie*.

MONS. — A Seated Mercury. — In *R. Arch.* XLI, 1902, p. 317 (1 fig.), S. REINACH gives a cut of a statuette of Mercury, found some years ago near Mons, and published by EM. HUBLARD in the *Annales du cercle archéo-*

logique de Mons, XXX, 1901. Its affinity to the seated bronze Hermes in Naples is evident.

PARIS.—**Acquisitions of the Louvre in 1901.**—Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities: The marbles, seventy-seven numbers, none of exceptional artistic merit, include parts of statues, heads, religious and funerary reliefs, sarcophagi and inscriptions, which are very largely from Asia Minor, and chiefly the gift of M. Paul Gaudin. A few pieces come from Cyprus, Egypt, Carthage, and elsewhere. The bronzes, thirty numbers, are statuettes, vases, handles, etc., from Delphi, Corinth, and other parts of Greece, and from Epirus, an archaic bucranium from Thasos, an infant Harpocrates and a pair of wrestlers from Egypt, a jug and ladle from the Lake of Nemi, and a fifth-century head and an ephebus statuette from the Bourguignon collection at Naples. In glass, there are a dozen bottles and vases from Syria, and a Christian medallion from Italy. Among the miscellaneous articles are a child's mirror of glass, set in lead, from Trebizond, and three Christian mosaics from Africa. (A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, E. MICHON, *Arch. Anz.* 1902, pp. 122-127.)

PUY-DE-DOME.—**Excavations in 1901.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, pp. 299-316 (plan), AUGUSTE ANDOLLENT describes excavations conducted in 1901 (July 26-August 22) at Puy-de-Dome on the site of the sanctuary of Mercurias Dumias. Remains of walls, fragments of marble, and other hewn stones, terra-cottas, pottery, objects of lead, copper, and bronze, a gold pin, a silver fibula, and many coins were found. Of the coins a few are Gallic and a few modern, but Roman coins, from Augustus to the Valentinians, predominate. The temple is said, by Gregory of Tours, to have been destroyed under Valerian and Gallienus, but it must have been rebuilt. Signatures found on fragments of pottery are: *Offic(ina) Acuti*, *Of(ficina) Calvi*, *L. C(lodii?) Celsi Of(ficina)*, *Of(ficina) M. Iu(lii?)*, *L. Occ.*, *Macrinu(s)*, *Mar...*, and *Virtus fecit*. Further excavations are briefly mentioned, *ibid.* pp. 471-472. Walls, architectural fragments, coins, fibulae, some pottery, a few fragmentary inscriptions, and fragments of mosaics were found.

REIMS.—**Gallo-Roman Vases.**—In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 182-183 (pl.), Mr. PILLOY publishes two vases found in 1901 at Reims. They are of red clay, and are adorned with vines stamped in relief. One bears the inscription *vinu(m) misce*, the other *merum da escipe vita*.

SAINT-HILAIRE-SUR-GARONNE.—**A Draped Female Statuette.**—In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 198-201 (pl.), a draped female statuette, lacking the head, both hands, and both feet, is published. It was found at Saint-Hilaire-sur-Garonne, near Agen, and is described by Mr. LAUZUN, who calls attention to the number of ancient statues found in this region, and suggests that there may have been a school of sculptors there. The height of the statuette in its present condition is 0.56 m. The material is white marble of the Pyrenees. The work appears to be good. The left shoulder and breast are bare; the left hand held the drapery at the hip; the right forearm extends forward.

VÉNEJEAN (DRÔME).—**Inscriptions.**—In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 131-132, G. LAFAYE records the discovery at Vénejean, northeast from Mont Ventoux, of various remains of a Roman settlement. A clay lamp has the inscription CN ATILI, and a limestone altar is inscribed *Deo | Volkano | sacrum | Valeria | Sextia et | Iccius Cra- | tion ex | iussu*.

VIENNE. — Mosaics. — In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 133–136 (2 pls.), is a communication from Mr. Bizot reporting the discovery of further mosaics at Sainte-Colombe (cf. *Am. J. Arch.* 1902, p. 370). The most important represents Hylas seized by two nymphs. It resembles closely the mosaic found at Baneza (see *Am. J. Arch.* 1902, p. 368), and less closely the mosaic in the palazzo Albani, at Rome. Evidently the Roman mosaicists reproduced stock patterns. *Ibid.* pp. 154–155, Captain ESPÉRANDIEU mentions that one of the mosaics at Sainte-Colombe represents a female head, and a third, two parroquets perched on a vase. He also describes a curious wall made of large amphorae with the mouth downward. Forty-one amphorae have been exhumed, and about twenty of these have stamps, nearly all different.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS. — A Thracian Relief. — The Musée du Cinquantenaire at Brussels has just received from the Belgian traveller, Cuypers, a remarkable Greek-Thracian memorial bas-relief from Thessalonica. The marble slab contains two distinct subjects, divided from each other by a horizontal beam. In the upper half is exhibited a Thracian hunter on horseback, holding a spear in his right hand, and followed by a hound. Opposite to the equestrian figure sits a richly dressed woman. Between these two figures stands an altar, on which a coiled snake is erecting its head, and behind the altar is a tree; the altar, snake, and tree indicate the cultus of the dead. On the lower half of the stone there are three male figures and a young girl. The inscription (which is partly on the upper edge and partly on the lower edge of the reliefs) states that the stone was dedicated by a widow to her deceased husband, and to her father-in-law, Pyros, in the ninety-ninth year of the era of Actium (that is, sixty-fourth after Christ). Pyros is a Thracian name, and Thessalonica contained a large Thracian population until late in the age of the Caesars. The horseman and the sitting female doubtless represent the married couple, but the portion of the inscription, which probably contained their names, has not been preserved. (*Athen.* December 27, 1902.)

GERMANY

DRESDEN. — Acquisitions of the Museum. — Additions to the collection of antiquities in 1899–1901 include four marbles, a helmeted head of Athena, which is an excellent copy of a bronze of severe style; a child's gravestone from Attica; a life-size head of Menander; and a remarkable girl's head, an original of the time and school of Praxiteles, closely resembling the head of one of the muses on the Mantinean basis; an Etruscan bronze statuette of a praying libation-pourer; sixteen terra-cottas, chiefly from Greece, rude seated goddesses with the head cast in a mould, female figures in Doric peplos and with enormous coiffures, a girl holding a swan, perhaps Leda or Nemesis, with drapery of the not uncommon type of the Barberini Hera, and a painted calathus, probably a votive offering, of a type of which several have recently become known; an amphora, a cup and several jugs of geometric style; a bowl pressed when soft in a willow basket; a Samian statuette-vase; an archaic black-figured amphora; a pair of black-figured Attic hydriae with a unique treatment of the neck, a chalk-white

coating on which standing figures are painted in black glaze; a black-figured white lecythus with the figure of a god; other small lecythi, jugs, etc. (G. TREU, P. HERRMANN, *Arch. Anz.* 1902, pp. 109-117; 12 cuts.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

NORICUM. — **Inscriptions.** — In *Jh. Oesterr. Arch.* I. V, 1902, Beiblatt, coll. 169-180, E. NOWORNY publishes, with facsimiles, six Norican inscriptions. Two from Virunum are dedications to Fortuna Augusta, and one of these contains three Celtic names. One inscription, in Cilli, mentions the third Spanish auxiliary cohort. Another, in Gonohitz, gives the stages of the career of a decurion in an auxiliary cohort.

TRANSYLVANIA. — **Ancient Monuments.** — In *Jh. Oesterr. Arch.* I. V, 1902, Beiblatt, coll. 93-136 (10 figs.), R. MÜNSTERBERG and J. OEHLER describe and publish Roman monuments from various places in Transylvania (Siebenbürgen). The monuments are chiefly grave reliefs and inscriptions. Several of the latter seem to be of interest to those who are studying the history of the Roman legions. An interesting though much injured monument at Maros-Németi represents a boatman carved in the round.

SOUTHERN ISTRIA. — **Roman Remains.** — In *Jh. Oesterr. Arch.* I. V, 1902, Beiblatt, coll. 159-166 (2 figs.), A. GNIRS mentions that remains of Roman occupation are visible at seven places on the island of Brione Grande and at Porto St. Nicolo on Brione Minore. At Val Catena, on Brione Grande, the remains of the ancient port are extensive and clearly defined. These are described and illustrated. Remarks on the topography of Pola and descriptions of Roman lamps, fragmentary reliefs, mosaics, and inscriptions complete the article. One relief represents an ithyphallic mule, with the inscription, *Felix*.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN CROATIA. — The *Vjesnik* of the Croatian Archaeological Society of Agram (Zagreb), Vol. VI, 1902 (259 pp.; 109 figs.; 4to), contains numerous illustrated articles in the Croatian language. J. BRUNŠMID describes 'the Antiquities of Colonia Aurelia Cibalae (Vinkovci),' 'Discoveries of the Bronze Age in Croatia and Slavonia and the Neighboring Lands,' 'Some Discoveries of Coins in Croatia and Slavonia,' and 'Prehistoric Objects from the County of Srijem'; V. CELESTIN publishes brief 'Epigraphic Notes from Mursa'; J. FLORSCHÜTZ contributes an article on 'Stridon and Zrin' with an appendix; F. GUNDRUM describes and publishes in part a Latin manuscript of a Dalmatian monk of the fifteenth century; V. HOFFILLER discusses the 'Thracian Horseman' and his affinities with various deities, but comes to no positive results; L. IVANČAN writes of the 'Church of All Saints at Stenjevec'; L. JELIĆ describes 'the Antiquities of the City of Nin (Nona),' continuing his previous articles; V. KLAJČ contributes 'Materials for the Mediaeval Topography of the County of Lika-Krbava'; E. LASZOWSKI discusses 'Trg near Ozalj,' and offers 'Some Remarks upon the Church of the Holy Virgin Mary at Zakanje'; and J. PURIĆ describes 'Prehistoric Settlements in the Environs of Erdut.' These articles are mainly of local interest, though some of the fibulae and prehistoric implements published possess an importance not confined to the place of discovery. A bronze statuette of Fortuna, found at Vinkovci, is attractive, though not a great work. No important inscriptions are published.

GREAT BRITAIN

DISCOVERIES IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1901.—A type of house with small enclosed court, more like the African than the British villa, has been found at **Caerwent**, Monmouthshire. In the Roman camp at **Gelligaer**, the praetorium is found to be quite normal in plan. In **Hadrian's Wall**, the earthen dike which runs behind and parallel to the stone wall appears to deviate from its course in several places in order to take in the site of a castellum. An earth-fortified camp at **Inchtuthill**, north of Perth, is a Roman camp, possibly of Agricola's time, with bathhouse of stone. (F. HAVERFIELD, *Arch. Anz.* 1902, pp. 105-106; 3 cuts.)

BATH.—**Roman Sculpture.**—In *R. Arch.* XLI, 1902, pp. 315-316 (1 fig.), F. HAVERFIELD publishes and describes some fragments of a Roman relief at Bath. The most striking part is a Gorgon's head with thick hair and a beard from which snakes grow out. This is framed in two concentric wreaths, and the whole was held up by two flying Victories. Just outside of the wreaths are a small owl and a helmet of peculiar shape. The Gorgon's head is the most vigorous piece of ancient sculpture found in England. Its inspiration may be Gaulish or Pergamene. The best previous publication is by Lysons, *Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae*, London, 1813.

CASTLECARY.—**An Engraved Crystal.**—The excavations at Castle-cary on the line of the Scottish wall of Antoninus, which have been going on under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, are now concluded. A report will be presented to the Society shortly, with plans of the station. The latest find is a stone, oval in form, three-quarters of an inch long, by half an inch in breadth, and half an inch in thickness. It is a rock crystal in which is cut a female figure, full length, the upper part of the person nude, with a light drapery passed over one of the arms. In the right hand is a salver containing five apples; in the left an amphora. The head is slightly inclined forward, the eyes being fixed on the apples. One foot is planted on the ground, the other only touches it with the toes, the heel being elevated, indicating motion. (*Athen.* December 13, 1902.)

LONDON.—**Pliny in Germany.**—An interesting inscription has come to light in the British Museum in the course of cleaning a set of silver-plated *phalerae*, or trappings from a Roman cuirass, which were found in 1854 on the site of the great Roman camp at Xanten on the Lower Rhine with which the name of Drusus is associated. On one of the medallions is a bust of Drusus; on another, under a hard incrustation, the inscription:—**PLINIO PRAEFEC(to)**. It is known that the elder Pliny had been a military prefect, and had served much in Germany in the Roman cavalry; but as he was only fifty-six years of age at his death, during the eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A.D., he could not have been connected with Drusus, who fell in Germany 12 B.C. It appears, however, from a letter of the younger Pliny (iii. 5) that among his uncle's literary works was a history of the German wars, "for which he collected the materials while serving in Germany, admonished thereto by a dream in which the ghost (*effigies*) of Drusus, who had perished victoriously in Germany, appeared to him and implored him to preserve his memory from oblivion." It seems reasonable to suppose that the elder Pliny had not only written his history of the German wars, now lost, in obedience to the dream, but had also set up or taken part in erecting

some monument to Drusus in the camp at Xanten. (*Athen.* November 1, 1902.)

LONDON. — Acquisitions of the British Museum in 1901. — Egyptian: The large number of purchases, to a great extent from Upper Egypt, includes collections of stone vases, of flint and obsidian implements, and of pottery, from the neolithic and early archaic periods, 4000 B.C. and earlier; tomb-doors, etc., from the fourth dynasty, before 3600 B.C.; wooden coffins and funeral boats of the twelfth dynasty; a stele, the most important monument known of the thirteenth dynasty; and another, the only monument from the reign of a king of Upper Egypt contemporary with the Hyksos kings; objects from the eighteenth dynasty; blue and green glazed porcelain from the nineteenth dynasty; and so on down through the Ptolemaic, Roman, Gnostic, and Coptic periods to 500 A.D. The gifts are some paleolithic implements, copper vessels and tools, miscellaneous small objects of the first and second dynasties, important for the development of civilization, and some vases with gold covers wired down.

Assyrian: There are over two thousand clay tablets in Sumerian and Old Babylonian, of the second dynasty of Ur and the first of Babylon, 2500–2000 B.C.; inscribed clay cones from southern Babylonia, 2500 B.C.; an Assyrian inscribed bowl of 800 B.C.; clay models and cylinders of 700 B.C.; miscellaneous objects of 650 B.C.; Babylonian commercial tablets of the reign of Cyrus, Cambyses, and Darius the Great; a marble vase with quadrilingual inscription made for Xerxes, 485–465 B.C.; other objects of the Persian period, 400 B.C.

Greek and Roman: A large number of minor objects, gold, silver, engraved gems, bronze statuettes, etc., one marble, an Athenian stele, terracottas, pottery, etc. A collection of small objects of bronze and pottery, fibulae, etc., is from tombs in the Ticino valley, belonging to a primitive stage of civilization there, contemporary with republican Rome.

British and prehistoric: Besides a celt of jade-like stone, a dug-out canoe, and several specimens of Romano-British pottery and bronze found in London and other parts of England, the most important addition, important for comparison with British finds, is the Morel collection of objects illustrating the civilization of northeastern France from the paleolithic to the Carolingian period, — that is, both before and after the separation of Great Britain from the continent, — among them some rare ornamented bronzes of 400–250 B.C., dated by Greek pottery found in the graves with them. Other objects come from southern Russia, Upper Egypt, the valley of the Ticino, etc. (E. WALLIS BUDGE, A. S. MURRAY, C. H. READ, *Arch. Anz.* 1902, pp. 117–122; cf. *Athen.* September 6, 1902.)

OXFORD. — Acquisitions of the Ashmolean Museum in 1901. — A number of extremely interesting objects from the graves of the kings of the first dynasty, fifth millennium B.C., include inscriptions of the names of the kings and queens, textile patterns carved in stone, and a type of painted pottery of well-developed forms resembling pottery of Nagada and that of second dynasty graves. Among later articles from Abydos are some clay figures contemporary with the Hyksos kings, made in Egypt, but by workmen from Greek lands. There are prehistoric remains from graves near Abydos, clay models, vessels, etc., and cylindrical seals with characters resembling those of dynastic times. From a pre-dynastic cemetery north of

Abydos are sickle-shaped flints, and a type of pottery which at Nagada immediately succeeds the neolithic age. There are also objects from the little-known third dynasty, with new forms of red pottery. Somewhat later are specimens of the bud-seals which preceded the scarabs. They resemble certain primitive Cretan seals, and one in particular has characters more like the Cretan than the Egyptian hieroglyphic signs. A pot from the Taurus resembles a bronze-age Cyprian type, but is more primitive. A Hittite gold seal-ring, by far the most important yet discovered, has an elaborate religious scene and a decorative motive related to an Egyptian ornament of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries B.C. The only new classic Greek possession is the red-figured "armorer" cylix from the Bourguignon collection, a fine Attic work of about 480 B.C. (A. J. EVANS, *Arch. Anz.* 1902, pp. 127-129.)

AFRICA

TUNISIA. — Recent Excavations. — In *R. Arch.* XLI, 1902, pp. 369-408 (6 pls.; 3 figs.), P. GAUCKLER describes the recent excavations in Tunisia conducted by the Direction des Antiquités et Arts. At **Carthage** the "proto-Punic" necropolis of Dermech has furnished much information concerning the early Carthaginian burial customs and the growth of the city; an interesting series of ancient potter's kilns (one of which is almost entirely preserved) has been discovered; the Punic necropolis near the odeum has furnished many interesting objects and has shed light upon the burial customs from the third century B.C. to the fall of Carthage; and the odeum itself has been excavated and made known as an immense structure with semicircular cavea and rectangular stage. Many more or less fragmentary statues have been found. Some of these are works of great merit. At **Dougga** (Thugga) the excavations have laid bare a great part of the ancient town and brought to light many inscriptions, a statue of Caracalla(?), and some mosaics. One of these represents a charioteer (Eros) in his chariot, another four horses with but one head in common. The forum of Thugga is found to have been neither before the capitol nor before the Dar-el-Acheb. At **Bou-grara** (Gigthi) the forum has furnished many interesting inscriptions and architectural remains. At **Ksar-Tarcine** (Centenarius Tibubuci) a Roman fort has been investigated. In the island of **Djerba** ancient waterworks and Christian monuments have been found. At **El-Djem** (Thysdrus) two reservoirs belonging to the thermae have been cleared, some statues and many inscriptions have been discovered. At **Sousse** (Hadrumentum) a black marble statuette and several mosaics, including a rape of Ganymede, have been found. A Roman villa has been discovered at **Mokenine**, Christian mosaics and epitaphs have come to light at **Henchir Msadine** (Furni). Isolated discoveries made at various places are recorded.

CARTHAGE. — Marble Sarcophagi. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, pp. 289-295 (1 fig.), Father DELATTRE describes a marble sarcophagus found in a tomb near St. Monica, at Carthage, May 15, 1902. This is the fourth marble sarcophagus found at Carthage. The lid is decorated with well-formed antifixes, with painted patterns in red and blue, painted garlands, and representations of animals and human beings. The last are indistinct. The drawing is fine and pure. In one pediment the painting represents Scylla. On the top of the lid are marks of what appear to have been baskets

once placed upon it. Similar marks have been found on other sarcophagi. *Ibid.* pp. 443-450 (3 figs.), is a further report by Father DELATTRE on the excavations at the necropolis of St. Monica. A fifth marble sarcophagus, adorned with paintings like those already found, has been discovered. The colors used are red, blue, yellow, and black. The cornices of the gables are adorned with ovules, and the tympana with winged griffins facing each other. On the cover are marks of round objects, probably wreaths, placed there at the time of the burial. A long epitaph of a woman, the descendant of several rabs, was found in the same excavations. *Ibid.* pp. 484-491 (1 fig.), a sixth similar sarcophagus is described. It was ornamented with colored decoration. This sarcophagus was full of resin in which the corpse was preserved. The chamber in which this sarcophagus was found had been full of wooden coffins, which had decayed. The same was true of an adjacent chamber.

KSAR-TARCINE. — **The Centenarius of Tibubuci.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, pp. 321-340 (plan), PAUL GAUCKLER describes a fortress of the *Limes Tripolitanus* at Ksar-Tarcine, in southern Tunisia. It consists of a building 15 m. square, surrounded by a wall of irregular heptagonal form. It was not intended to stand a siege, as the only cistern or reservoir is outside of the fortification. It was built in the first years of the fourth century after Christ, when the fort at Tisavar was abandoned, and was voluntarily abandoned about the time of the revolt of Gildo (396 A.D.). An inscription gives its name: *Centenarium Tibubuci, quod Valerius Vibianus, v(ir) p(erfectissimus), initiari, Aurelius Quintianus, v(ir) p(erfectissimus), praeses provinciae Tripolitanae, perfici curavit.* The *Limes Tripolitanus*, and probably the province, was apparently constituted by Gallienus about 260 A.D., for the inscription published in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1894, p. 472, No. 2, has been found by Renault to bear the name of Gallienus and to be dated between December 10, 263, and March 1, 264 A.D.

MEDJEZ-EL-BAB. — **An Inscription.** — In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 161-164, P. GAUCKLER publishes the following inscription discovered in the walls of the Byzantine fort at Medjez-el-Bab: *Victoriis Au[gustis] | Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) M(arci) Claudi Taciti pii felicitis Aug(usti) pont(ificis) max[imi...] | Q(uintus) Numisius Primus aedilic(ius) duumviralic(ius) [aedem? quam or arcum quem].... | ex sestertium XVI mil(ibus) n(ummum) facere promiserat, multi[plicata pecunia...] | Numisiis Praetextato et Primo, fili(i)s, et Noniae... | et certamina pugilum edidit quam et....* The date is that of the emperor Tacitus (275-276 A.D.), who seems to have had some special connection with the place.

BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE ART

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

DÜSSELDORF. — **Retrospective Exposition.** — The exposition of religious art at Düsseldorf brought together a large number of works of the goldsmith's art, also wood and ivory carvings and textiles of the Romanesque and Gothic period. An illustrated account of this exposition is given by GASTON MIGEON in the *Gaz. B.-A.* 1902, pp. 208-222.

TRENT. — **Renaissance Portraits.** — The private collections at Trent contain a number of fine portraits which are noticed by LODOVICO OPER-

ZINER in *Rassegna d' Arte*, 1902, pp. 87-90. Here are published a portrait of a Cardinal by Sebastiano del Piombo, a portrait of Lodovico Madruzzo by G. B. Moroni, a portrait of an Old Man by Hans Baldung Grün, and portraits of a Gentleman and Lady by Van Dyck.

ST. PETERSBURG. — **Discovery of a Painting by Pieter Latsman.** — Mr. BREDIUS, the learned director of the Museum of The Hague, has recently discovered in a private collection of the Count Stetsky at St. Petersburg a painting by Pieter Latsman, the master of Rembrandt. It represents St. Paul and St. Barnabus at Lystra, and was celebrated in its time as a masterpiece. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1902, p. 238.)

TIMGAD. — **Discovery of a Baptistry.** — A baptistry, adjoining the little Byzantine church discovered in 1901 at Timgad, has been brought to light. It is reached from the basilica by a passageway with three steps, is circular in form, and contained a basin surrounded by a peristyle. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1902, p. 238.)

ITALY

AREZZO. — **Façade of the Cathedral.** — The Cathedral at Arezzo until the present day was left without a façade, although a design had been made for it by Margaritone, well known as a painter, sculptor, and architect, who died in 1313 A.D. The façade for this Cathedral, in the style of the fourteenth century, is now being erected under the direction of a competent architect from Arezzo, Dante Viviani. (*Rassegna d' Arte*, 1902, pp. 75-76.)

ASCOLI. — **Loss of a Thirteenth-century Pluvial.** — On the 6th of August, 1902, there seems to have been stolen from the chapter house of the Cathedral at Ascoli, a magnificent pluvial, presented by Pope Nicholas IV, on July 28, 1288. Pope Nicholas was born in the vicinity of Ascoli and made many gifts to churches of the neighborhood. The pluvial was elaborately decorated with miniature-like compositions, representing the crucifixion and other subjects. It is reproduced and described in *L' Arte*, 1902, pp. 266-268.

BOLOGNA. — **The Restoration of the Cappella di San Sebastiano.** — The well-known Chapel of San Sebastiano in the Church of St. Petronius at Bologna, which contains important paintings, charming woodwork, and a very interesting pavement, has been recently thoroughly restored. An account of it is published in *Rassegna d' Arte*, 1902, pp. 72-74.

CASTELLAZZO. — **Sculptures from the Tomb of Gaston de Foix.** — In the Villa dei Conti Sormani at Castellazzo are many interesting works of sculpture, among which are several important reliefs from the well-known monument of Gaston de Foix. Other remains from the same monument are in the Castle and the Ambrosian Library of Milan, in the Museum at Turin, in the South Kensington Museum, London, and elsewhere. Those at Castellazzo were transported thither in 1674. A notice of these sculptures is published by LUCA BELTRAMI in *Rassegna d' Arte*, 1904, pp. 132-134.

COMO. — **Paintings by Tiepolo at the Villa Girola.** — The paintings by Tiepolo are not known as a whole, but only in part. The article by HEINRICH MODERN in the *Gaz. B.-A.* XXVII, 1902, pp. 476-488, and XXVIII, pp. 239-241, is a contribution to our knowledge of Tiepolo's work. In this article are published three paintings from the Villa Girola at Lake Como. They represent the Triumph of Amphitrite, Hera and Selene, and Bacchus and Ariadne — or, personifications of water, air, and earth. A fourth

painting, the personification of fire, was probably painted to complete the series. This cycle of paintings is assigned to the period 1738-1740.

FAENZA. — Tomb of Sansovino. — The Tomb of Sansovino in the Cathedral at Faenza is being rearranged by Tomaso Dal Pozzo. This tomb originally was placed in a side chapel and was afterwards transferred to a chapel at the left of the principal altar. The new arrangement, especially of the pilasters which enclose the six reliefs, will certainly produce a more pleasing result. Both the old and new arrangement of this monument are published in *Rassegna d' Arte*, 1902, pp. 129-131.

MASSA. — A Madonna by Pinturicchio. — Cardinal Lorenzo Cibo, 1489-1492, commissioned Pinturicchio to paint a fresco of the Madonna, Saint Lawrence, and other figures for his chapel in S. Maria del Popolo in Rome. This fresco has disappeared from view. A portion of it, that which represents the Madonna, is now to be found in the Cathedral at Massa. It has been recently published by L. STAFFETTI in the *Giornale storico e letterario della Liguria*. (*Rep. f. K.* 1902, pp. 233-234.)

MILAN. — Eight Frescoes by Bramante. — Eight frescoes by Bramante, formerly in the Casa dei Panigarola, have been acquired for the Brera Museum. These frescoes are portraits, three of which were determined by Lomazzo to represent Pietro Suola, Giorgio Moro da Ficino, and Beltramo. (*L' Arte*, 1902, p. 124.)

Sforza Portraits by Luini. — Fourteen portraits in fresco, representing various members of the Sforza family, have been recently acquired for the Municipal Museum of Milan. These portraits are judged to be by Luini. (*L' Arte*, 1902, p. 124.)

Frescoes at San Pietro in Gessate. — Through the assistance of funds supplied by Dr. Guido Cagnola, the whitewash has been removed from the vault of the Cappella Grifo, in the Church of San Pietro in Gessate. The decorations of this chapel were by Bernardino Zenale and Bernardino Butinone. The frescoes of the vault are found to have been four large figures of angels. (*L' Arte*, 1902, p. 123.)

MONTERUBBIANO. — A Painting by Pietro Alamanni. — In the Franciscan church at Monterubbiano, the predella of the altarpiece contains an inscription in Gothic characters and the signature *Petrus Alm' de Choetbei*. The inscription shows that the painting was made in the time of Sixtus IV, 1471-1484, a period when Pietro Alamanni was a young man and strongly influenced by his master, Carlo Crivelli. The signature is interesting as containing for the first time the name of the town from which he came. (*L' Arte*, 1902, pp. 178-180.)

PIACENZA. — A Virgin by Botticelli. — A few years ago a picture by an old master was discovered concealed behind a gun-rack in the Castello di Bardi, and removed to the Municipal Library of Piacenza. The picture, recently examined by Professor Adolfo Venturi, has been identified by him as one of the lost masterpieces of Sandro Botticelli. It is painted on wood, oval in shape, enclosed in an exquisitely carved frame, and represents the Virgin Mary kneeling before the Infant Jesus, reclining among flowers in company with St. John the Baptist. (*R. LANCIANI, Athen.* September 6, 1902.)

REGGIO DELL' EMILIA. — Illustrated Fragments of the Divine Comedy. — In the *Rassegna d' Arte*, 1902, pp. 138-139, ANDREA BALLETTI

publishes three miniatures from a fragment of the Divine Comedy now in the archives at Reggio dell' Emilia. They are illustrations of the twenty-second canto of the *Purgatorio*. The text appears to be carefully inscribed and with the miniatures is assigned to the second half of the fourteenth century.

ROME. — **The Magistri Aedificiorum Urbis.** — In the *Arch. Soc. Rom.* 1902, pp. 5-60, L. SCHIAPARELLI publishes a series of thirteen documents relating to the Magistri and Sub-Magistri Aedificiorum Urbis. The documents date from 1233 to 1390, and from them he tabulates the names of those who held this office during that period.

Sant' Agnese. — In the course of excavations made to ascertain what connection existed between the church of Sant' Agnese and the adjacent catacombs, the foundations of the original apse were brought to light. The magnificent urn cast under Paul V (1615), of solid silver, to hold the relics of the saint was discovered. An inscription was found proving the early foundation of a monastic establishment. It reads: "Here lies in peace Serena, abbess, virgin sacred to God, aged eighty-five. She was laid to rest on May 9 (514 A.D.) in the consulship of (Flavius Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus), Senator." (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* September 6, 1902.)

St. Saba. — In the restoration of St. Saba on the Aventine, under the arches which separate the oratory from the left aisle, primitive pictures have come to light. The mosaic pavement of the central nave has been removed, and the whole area has been excavated. Old walls covered with paintings have been found, tombs, a sarcophagus, sculptured and inscribed fragments, and hanging lamps. (M. E. CANNIZZARO and I. C. GAVINI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 270-273; plan, 3 figs.)

A Portico of the Thirteenth Century. — At the corner of the Via de' San Marco and the Via della Pedacchia, Count Sacconi has discovered extensive remains of a portico built in the thirteenth century with columns, bases, and capitals removed from older buildings. The portico has been attributed to the church of St. Lorenzo in Pensilis (or de Paracera or ad Balneas Palacinas), which was built in the eighth century and was apparently destroyed before 1400 A.D. More probably it belonged to a mediaeval house. (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* September 6, 1902.)

Sale of the Barberini Collections. — The library and the collections of the Barberini — not including, however, the picture gallery — have been bought by the Vatican for half a million lire. The library contains many interesting and important manuscripts, documents, and autograph letters. The collection of antiquities contains some remarkable inscriptions and a unique collection of bronze cists found at Praenestina (Praeneste) on the estates of the Barberini. (*Athen.* October 4 and October 25, 1902.)

A Fresco by Benozzo Gozzoli. — In a crude tabernacle on the walls of a house in the Tribuna di Campitelli in Rome, there is a weather-worn fresco exposed to view. This is published in *L' Arte*, 1902, pp. 252-254, by ATTILIO ROSSI, who describes it as an early work of Benozzo Gozzoli when he was still under the influence of Fra Angelico.

VENICE. — **Acquisitions of the Gallery.** — Among the recent acquisitions of the Gallery of Venice may be mentioned an excellent portrait, probably by Jacopo Bassano, and a signed triptych by Catarino. (*L' Arte*, 1902, pp. 125-126.)

A Frame by Jacopo Faentino.—In the restoration of the Pesaro chapel, in the Church of the Frari at Venice, the famous altarpiece by Giovanni Bellini was taken down. On the back of the frame is found the following inscription: *fece 1488. adi 15 decebrio maistro iachomo de faeca*. The authorship of this very beautiful frame is therefore known. Jacopo Faentino was also the author of the frame of the polyptych, painted in 1477 by Bartolomeo Vivarino, and now in the Gallery of Vienna. (*L' Arte*, 1902, p. 125.)

Discovery of a Fresco by Zuccari.—In the Cappella Grimani in the Church of S. Francesco della Vigna in Venice, there has been discovered a fresco representing the 'Adoration of the Magi' by Fredrico Zuccari. This fresco mentioned by Vasari and engraved by Sadeler about 1600 is published by G. CANTALAMESSA in *Rassegna d' Arte*, 1902, pp. 49-52.

A Mater Dolorosa.—The 'Mater Dolorosa' was treated several times by Titian. Two paintings of this subject by him are in the Royal Gallery at Madrid, a third in the Uffizi at Florence, and a fourth, which has recently come to light in Venice, is now in the possession of the Venice Art Company. This is described by ANTONIO DELLA ROVERE in the *Arte e Storia*, 1902, pp. 109-110.

The Fall of the Tower of St. Mark's.—On the 14th of July, 1902, the celebrated campanile of S. Marco fell to the ground, burying with it the Loggetta of Sansovino and damaging also the Library of San Marco, but fortunately injuring in no respect the Basilica of San Marco or the Ducal Palace. In the *American Architect*, August 9, 1902, p. 46, ALFREDO MELANI records the fall of the tower and gives its history. *Ibid.* p. 47, C. HOWARD WALKER publishes a series of sketches to exhibit the manner in which the tower fell, and *ibid.* August 23, A. ROBERTSON writes concerning the probable cause of the accident. The *Rassegna d' Arte*, August, 1902, publishes a number of illustrations of the campanile and surrounding buildings before and after the fall of the campanile. In the same number CARLO MALAGOLA gives an account of the injuries and repairs which the campanile had received prior to its fall.

A careful historical study of the campanile is also published by ANTONIO DELLA ROVERE in *Arte e Storia*, 1902, pp. 93-98.

The tower is to be reconstructed largely from the same material, and in accordance with the old design, under the direction of Signor J. Boni, who has in his possession the most exact drawings. Subscriptions for this purpose have been made by the municipalities of Venice and Milan. The National Arts Club of New York, through its treasurer, Spencer Trask, will be glad to forward any subscriptions which may be offered in the United States.

VICENZA.—**The Basilica of Palladio.**—In the *Rassegna d' Arte*, 1902, pp. 136-138, FULGENZIO SETTI writes concerning the Basilica Palladiana at Vicenza, and calls attention to the insecurity of its present foundations. The building requires early attention on the part of competent engineers, in order to be saved from certain destruction.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

BRUGES.—**Exhibition of Early Flemish Paintings.**—The notable exposition of early Flemish paintings gathered at Bruges in 1902 is described by HENRI HYMANS in the *Gaz. B.-A.* 1902, pp. 89-100, 189-207, 280-306;

and by JULES HELBIG in *R. Art Chrét.* 1902, pp. 365-373. The paintings in this exposition came not merely from Belgium, but also from France, Germany, and England. All of the important early Flemish painters were here well represented, the exposition of the works of Memling and of Gérard David being exceptionally noteworthy. In view of the exceptional importance of this exposition for the history of early Flemish painting, a volume entitled *L'Exposition des Primitifs flamands à Bruges* has been prepared by H. HYMANS and published by the *Gaz. B.-A.* 1902.

PARIS. — Museum of the Louvre. — The Museum of the Louvre has recently received a legacy from M. de Vandeuil. Amongst the paintings received from this source may be mentioned two panels by Piero di Cosimo, two portraits of the school of Giovanni Bellini, and a Holy Family by Bronzino. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1902, p. 215; *L'Arte*, 1902, pp. 255-259.) Dr. Gillet has presented to the Museum sixteen fine eighteenth-century miniatures, four of which are by Antoine Vestier and twelve by Dumont. Amongst the latter are portraits of Marie Antoinette, of the Princess Lamballe, of the Count de Provence, and of Dumont himself. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1902, p. 270.) A painting by Gerardo di Saint Jean of Haarlem has been presented to the Louvre. Works by this master are exceedingly rare. This painting represents the 'Resurrection of Lazarus.' It seems to have been removed to Spain in 1573, and found its way to Paris in 1857 and to the Louvre in the present year. (*L'Arte*, 1902, pp. 259-260.)

A Manuscript of Interest for the Study of Leonardo da Vinci. — In the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris there is a little volume, No. 761 of the new Latin acquisitions, containing the *Minutiae* of Marliano and Al-kindi's *De proportionibus et proportionalitate*. The margins of these treatises contain a number of sketches in the style of Leonardo da Vinci. One series relates to his painting and seems to consist of copies of his preliminary sketches. These are of interest for the 'St. Anne' of the Royal Academy, London, the 'Holy Family' of the Hermitage, and for the portrait known as 'La Gioconda.' A second series is copied from the *Codex Atlanticus* in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. A third series represents busts of men. In the *Gaz. B.-A.* XXVIII, 1902, pp. 177-188, LÉON DOREZ concludes that these sketches may have been made by Francesco Melzi, to whom Leonardo left his books and instruments.

Exposition of Gobelins Tapestries at the Grand Palais. — In celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Gobelins manufactory, an exposition of early French tapestries is being held at the Grand Palais. The exposition is restricted to tapestries from the Royal atelier of Henry IV, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, and Louis XV. A very competent notice of this exposition is given by JULES GUIFFREY in *Gaz. B.-A.* XXVIII, 1902, pp. 265-279.

GERMANY

DISCOVERY OF FRESCOS. — The churches of St. Leonard at Frankfort, the Church of Pelkum (Westphalia), and the Church of the Holy Spirit at Nuremberg have recently revealed frescoes which have for some time been covered with whitewash. The fresco from the Church of Pelkum represents a large figure of Christ and is dated apparently from the thirteenth century, while the frescoes at Nuremberg represent the death of the Virgin, the twelve apostles, a colossal St. Christopher, and other

subjects painted apparently in the fifteenth century. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1902, p. 246.)

COLOGNE.—**Two Portraits by Sebastiano del Piombo.**—Two portraits by Sebastiano del Piombo, one of which represents Vittoria Colonna, have been acquired by the museum at Cologne. (*L'Arte*, 1902, p. 132.)

ENGLAND

ITALIAN ART IN ENGLAND.—In the *Gaz. B.-A.* 1902, pp. 441-454, HERBERT COOK continues his article on the 'Treasures of Italian Art in England.' This article considers the Wallace collection and publishes illustrations of the central portion of an altarpiece by Cima da Conegliano, 'A Perseus and Andromeda' by Titian, and 'Madonnas' by Andrea del Sarto and by Luini.

LONDON.—**Italian Paintings exhibited at the National Academy.**—In *L'Arte*, 1902, pp. 114-122, HERBERT COOK publishes a number of Italian paintings recently exhibited at the National Academy. These are: 'An Adoration of the Shepherds,' by Vincenzo Catena; 'A Madonna,' by Crivelli; two panels of 'The History of David,' by Pesellino; 'A Portrait of Veronica Gambara,' by Bartolomeo Veneto; 'A Portrait of a Man,' by an artist of the Venetian school; 'A Holy Family,' by Fra Bartolomeo; 'An Altarpiece,' by Lanini; 'Simonetta,' by Botticelli; 'A Madonna,' attributed to Raphael; and part of the predella of the painting by Raphael recently purchased by Mr. J. P. Morgan.

LONDON.—**St. Paul's Cathedral.**—The incrustation which has gathered on the stone of St. Paul's Cathedral has been subjected to chemical analysis. A paper was recently read on this subject by Mr. E. G. CLAYTON before the London Chemical Society. In the *American Architect*, 1902, p. 95, JOHN HUGHES presents also an analysis of this incrustation. He concludes that "it is evidently composed chiefly of hydrated sulphate of lime associated with some silicious matter and minute particles of carbon in the form of soot. The solvent action exerted by rain charged with sulphurous and sulphuric acid derived from the gases and smoke of innumerable chimneys of the surrounding buildings, has, after the lapse of two centuries, transformed the original carbonate of lime of the Portland stone into sulphate of lime, which, in a more or less soluble condition, has been carried by water action and gradually deposited as calcareous tufa or stalagmite on the under side of the coping stone.

"The practical conclusion to be drawn from this research is very obvious; namely, that buildings in large cities, and especially in manufacturing towns, should not be constructed of limestone, which is readily decomposed by the acids existing in the smoke due to the use of coal largely impregnated with sulphur."

LONDON.—**A Neo-Byzantine Cathedral.**—The revival of interest in Byzantine architecture finds expression in the new cathedral at Westminster, London, as well as in the new cathedral of St. John, New York. The new cathedral at Westminster, designed by John Francis Bentley, is published in a well-illustrated article in the *Arch. Rec.* for August, 1902, pp. 316-337. The general plan of this cathedral, as well as its decorative details, are of more than ordinary interest.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abh. : Abhandlungen. *Acad.* : Academy (of London). *Am. Ant.* : American Antiquarian. *Am. J. Arch.* : American Journal of Archaeology. *Ami d. Mon.* : Ami des Monuments. *Ann. d. Ist.* : Annali dell' Istituto. *Anz. Schw.* : Anzeiger für Schweizerische Altertumskunde. *Arch. Ael.* : Archaeologia Aeliana. *Arch.-Ep. Mitth.* : Archäol.-epigraph. Mittheil. (Vienna). *Arch. Anz.* : Archäologischer Anzeiger. *Arch. Portug.* : O Archeologo Português. *Arch. Rec.* : Architectural Record. *Arch. Hess. Ges.* : Archiv für Hessische Geschichte und Altertumskunde. *Arch. Rel.* : Archiv für Religionswissenschaft. *Arch. d. Miss.* : Archives de Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires. *Arch. Stor. d. Art.* : Archivio Storico dell' Arte. *Arch. Stor. Lomb.* : Archivio storico lombardo. *Arch. Stor. Nap.* : Archivio Storico Provincie Napolitane. *Arch. Stor. Patr.* : Archivio della r. società romana di storia patria. *Athen.* : Athenaeum (of London).

Beitr. Ass. : Beiträge zur Assyriologie. *Berl. Akad.* : Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. *Berl. Phil. W.* : Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift. *Berl. Stud.* : Berliner Studien. *Bibl. Éc. Chartes* : Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes. *B. Ac. Hist.* : Boletín de la real Academia de la Historia. *B. Arch. d. M.* : Bulletin Archéol. du Ministère. *B. Arch. C. T.* : Bulletin Archéologique du Comité des Travaux hist. et scient. *B. C. H.* : Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique. *B. Inst. Ég.* : Bulletin de l'Institut Égyptien (Cairo). *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* : Bulletin et Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *B. Soc. Anth.* : Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. *B. Soc. Yonne* : Bulletin de la Société des Sciences historiques et naturelles de l'Yonne. *B. Mon.* : Bulletin Monumental. *B. Arch. Stor. Dal.* : Bullettino di Archeologia e Storia Dalmata. *B. Com. Roma* : Bullettino d. Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma. *Bull. d. Ist.* : Bullettino dell' Istituto. *B. Arch. Crist.* : Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana. *B. Paletn. It.* : Bullettino di Paletnologia Italiana. *Byz. Z.* : Byzantinische Zeitschrift.

Chron. d. Arts : Chronique des Arts. *Cl. R.* : Classical Review. *C. R. Acad. Insc.* : Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. *C. I. A.* : Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. *C. I. G.* : Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. *C. I. G. S.* : Corpus Inscriptionum Graeciae Septentrionalis. *C. I. L.* : Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. *C. I. S.* : Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum. *Δελτ. Ἀρχ.* : Δελτίον Ἀρχαιολογικόν. *D. & S. Dict. Ant.* : Dictionnaire des Antiquités grecques et romaines par Ch. Daremberg et Edm. Saglio, avec le concours de E. Pottier.

Échos d'O. : Les Échos d'Orient (Constantinople). *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.* : Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική. *Eph. Epig.* : Ephemeris Epigraphica.

Fundb. Schwab. : Fundberichte aus Schwaben, herausgegeben vom württembergischen anthropologischen Verein.

Gaz. B.-A. : Gazette des Beaux-Arts.

I. G. A. : Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae, ed. Roehl. *I. G. Ins.* : Inscriptiones Graecarum Insularum. *I. G. Sic. It.* : Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae. *Intermédiaire* : Intermédiaire de chercheurs et des curieux.

Jb. Alt. Ges. L. P. : Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum, Geschichte und deutsche Litteratur und für Pädagogik. *Jb. Arch. I.* : Jahrbuch d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts. *Jb. Phil. Päd.* : Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik (Fleckeisen's Jahrbücher). *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* : Jahrbuch d. k. Preuss.

Kunstsammlungen. *Jb. V. Alt. Rh.*: Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande. *Jb. Ver. Dill.*: Jahrbuch des Vereins Dillingen. *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.*: Jahreshefte des oesterreichischen archäologischen Instituts. *J. Asiat.*: Journal Asiatique. *J. Am. Or. S.*: Journal of American Oriental Society. *J. Anth. Inst.*: Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. *J. Br. Arch. Ass.*: Journal of the British Archaeological Association. *J.H.S.*: Journal of Hellenic Studies. *J. Int. Arch. Num.*: Διέθνῃς Ἐφημερίς τῆς νομισματικῆς ἀρχαιολογίας, Journal international d'archéologie numismatique (Athens).

Kb. Gesamtver.: Korrespondenzblatt des Gesamtvereins der deutschen Geschichts- und Altertumsvereine. *Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.*: Korrespondenzblatt der Westdeutschen Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst. *Kunstchron.*: Kunstchronik.

Lex. Myth.: Ausführliches Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie, herausgegeben von W. H. Roscher (Leipsic, Teubner).

Mél. Arch. Hist.: Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire (of French School in Rome). *Athen. Mitth.*: Mittheilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Athen. *Abth. Röm. Mitth.*: Mittheilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Röm. *Abth. Mitth. Anth. Ges.*: Mittheilungen der anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien. *Mitth. C.-Comm.*: Mittheilungen der königlich-kaiserlichen Central-Commission für Erforschung und Erhaltung der Kunst- und historischen Denkmale. *Mitth. Nassau.*: Mittheilungen des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. *Mitth. Vorderas. Ges.*: Mittheilungen der vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft. *Mon. Antichi*: Monumenti Antichi (of Accad. d. Lincei). *Mon. Mém. Acad. Insc.*: Monuments et Mémoires pub. par l'Acad. des Inscriptions, etc. *Mün. Akad.*: Königlich Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, München. *Mus. Ital.*: Museo Italiano di Antichità Classiche.

N. D. Alt.: Nachrichten über deutsche Altertumsfunde. *Not. Scavi*: Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità. *Num. Chron.*: Numismatic Chronicle. *N. Arch. Ven.*: Nuovo Archivio Veneto. *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.*: Nuova Bullettino di Archeologia cristiana.

Pal. Ex. Fund.: Palestine Exploration Fund. *Πρακτικά: Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐταιρείας.*

R. Tr. Ég. Ass.: Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes. *Reliq.*: Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist. *Rend. Acc. Lincei*: Rendiconti d. r. Accademia dei Lincei. *Rep. f. K.*: Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft. *R. Assoc. Barc.*: Revista da la Asociación artistico-arqueológico Barcelonesa. *R. Arch. Bibl. Mus.*: Revista di Archivos, Bibliotecas, y Museos. *R. Arch.*: Revue Archéologique. *R. Art Anc. Mod.*: Revue de l'Art ancien et moderne. *R. Belge Num.*: Revue Belge de Numismatique. *R. Bibl.*: Revue Biblique Internationale. *R. Crit.*: Revue Critique. *R. Art Chrét.*: Revue de l'Art Chrétien. *R. Hist. d. Rel.*: Revue de l'Histoire des Religions. *R. Or. Lat.*: Revue de l'Orient Latin. *R. Ép. M. Fr.*: Revue Épigraphique du Midi de la France. *R. Ét. Gr.*: Revue des Études Grecques. *R. Ét. J.*: Revue des Études Juives. *R. Num.*: Revue Numismatique. *R. Sém.*: Revue Sémitique. *Rhein. Mus.*: Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, Neue Folge. *R. Abruzz.*: Rivista Abruzzese di Scienze, Lettere ed Arte. *R. Ital. Num.*: Rivista Italiana Numismatica. *R. Stor. Calabr.*: Rivista Storica Calabrese. *R. Stor. Ital.*: Rivista Storica Italiana. *Röm. Quart.*: Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und für Kirchengeschichte.

Sächs. Ges.: Sächsische Gesellschaft (Leipsic). *S.G.D.I.*: Sammlung der Griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften. *Sitzb.*: Sitzungsberichte. *S. Rom. d. Stor. Pat.*: Società Romana di Storia Patria. *Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Société des Antiquaires de France. *Soc. Ant.*: Society of Antiquaries. *S. Bibl. Arch.*: Society of Biblical Archaeology, Proceedings.

Θρακ. Ἐπ.: Θρακική Ἐπετηρίς, ἐτήσιον δημοσίευμα τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις θρακικῆς ἀδελφότητος.

Wiener Z. Morgenl.: Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes. *Z. D. Pal. V.*: Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palestina Vereins. *Z. Aeg. Sp. Alt.*: Zeitschrift für Aegyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde. *Z. Assyr.*: Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. *Z. Bild. K.*: Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst. *Z. Ethn.*: Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. *Z. Mün. Alt.*: Zeitschrift des Münchener Alterthumsvereins. *Z. Num.*: Zeitschrift für Numismatik.